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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Asks Silver Laws

He Names 25-75 Ratio to Gold

Chaco Guns Mock at Peace

Russia Finds League Not Easy

Mexico Fights American Films

Shanghai Sees Gorgeous Lama

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT asks Congress for authority to make a greater use of silver in the public interest. He seeks legislation declaring the policy of the United States is to increase the amount of silver in its metallic reserves, with the ultimate objective of maintaining one-fourth in silver and three-fourths in gold. He asks power to purchase present accumulations of silver in this country at not more than 50 cents an ounce. A tax of at least 50 per cent on the profits accruing from dealing in silver is suggested. The President predicates his action on the Gold Reserve Act of January, 1934, and on the London Conference agreement on silver, which has been ratified by all the governments concerned. He sees the United States leading in further steps toward the readjustment of international standards—Silver steps into a new, if cautious, place in the American economy.

* * *

¶ New York now knows the identity of the mysterious buyer of silver in the past few weeks. It was the U. S. Treasury. What Wall Street would like to know is how much more is to be bought. The potentialities are enormous. The American silver miner has already been taken care of at 64½ cents an ounce; world silver will be bought at the market. The American speculator must yield 50 per cent of his profits in taxes. But since he bought at 30 or 35, he will thrive. The silver market the world over will rise. Silver becomes part of the metallic backing of paper and a horde of silver looms. Yet this is not bimetallism—Silver is to have no fixed standard price like gold.

* * *

¶ Bolivia and Paraguay show their contempt of the demand of many world powers for peace by staging furious fighting on the Chaco fronts. Bolivia's Fort Ballivian looms as the decisive prize. Bolivia has 15,000 men defending, Paraguay has 40,000 concentrating for the attack. Paraguay loses a division in being drawn in too soon and recoups for the major offensive. "To the last man," is the order on the troops for a wholly useless sacrifice—League experts have declared that neither side can win a military victory.

* * *

¶ Russia's admission to the League of Nations is not the assured event it has seemed. With Maxim Litvinoff centering attention in Geneva, League leaders ask how Russia is to participate, if in the League, in work of the World Court and the International Labor Office, both based on concepts the Soviet does not accept. Russia's admission would suit France's purposes, but might menace Germany and keep it permanently away from Geneva. And then the general problem—In letting in Russia would the League be doing what Troy did when it took in the Greek wooden horse?

* * *

¶ U. S. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins pleads for unemployment insurance and old-age pensions as vital to national well-being. In discussing problems the President is to cover in a message to Congress she points the need of a study upon which social legislation can be based. Stabilizing the income of the country's 49,000,000 wage earners would help bring the needed balance between production and consumption, she feels—When millions of persons suddenly cease buying, hard times come not only for them but for everybody.

* * *

¶ Mexico is seriously alarmed over damage sustained through recent American motion pictures. These films, misrepresenting its spirit and social practices, convey harmful impressions to the world and debauch the Mexicans themselves. The Ministry of the Interior asks for laws to exclude unjust pictures and to punish firms locally represented which circulate such pictures elsewhere. "The motion picture, radio and other amusement agencies are absorbing the distinctive soul of our race"—So Mexico would rightly force the "gringo" to cease his ravages.

* * *

¶ Shanghai sees a strange mixture of the medieval and the modern. The Panchen Lama, living Buddha of Tibet, who for 10 years has been a political exile in Mongolia, arrives in Shanghai to prepare for his return to ancient Lhasa. In the yellow robes of the Middle Ages, he and his party of monks travel on a royally decorated American-built railroad train and go to a Buddhist temple in yellow-draped American-made automobiles. But this wise modern leader will not seek to regain his throne in such trappings—Tibet is just getting ready to experience the revolutionary thrill of its first electric lamp.

* * *

¶ The Principality of Monaco cannot sue Mississippi to recover on $100,000 worth of 1833-66 bonds. So rules the U. S. Supreme Court, which heads off a flood of suits. But what price victory?—Will it now be harder than ever for America to collect what Europe owes?

Capacity to Pay Taken as Basis Of Wage Scale

Settlement of Strike in Hartford Offers Plan of National Scope

Workers in Council

One Union for Enitre County Planned by Labor Leader in Unusual Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 22—The triumphant procession of 1500 workers who marched back to their jobs yesterday in the plant of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company is a harbinger of a notable experiment in employee-employer relations that might conceivably have important significance for the whole nation.

When Mr. Charles T LaVista walked at the head of his men through the Pratt & Whitney gates yesterday, he was in vision marching at the head of 44,000 workers, all there are in Hartford County.

Confident that he already controls the backing of 7000 workers in the aircraft plants of the county, this youthful, soft-spoken leader is working on plans that would appear fantastic if he had not terminated a signally successful strike, known as the "gentlemen's strike," so orderly was its conduct.

Federated Union Planned

Pursuing the same tactics and the same basic philosophy as were employed in the Pratt & Whitney dispute, Mr. LaVista plans to convert Hartford County into a labor laboratory—to organize every one of the 44,000 workers into a new federated industrial union. Disregarding the present practices of the entrenched American Federation of Labor, he hopes to crumple the horizontal lines of craft allegiances into a mass of vertical columns. Each column would be an industrial union for a specific type of enterprise, each man without any other rank than that of "worker."

These columns would be topped by a "workers' council," constituted of representatives of each industrial union, and it would be the task of this council to introduce a new basis for employer-employee relations, the same used in negotiating the Pratt & Whitney strike.

This basis would be the "capacity of the employer to pay." The prevailing wage rate, the decent living level and all the hitherto sacrosanct measuring devices for marketing labor's value, would be thrown out under this plan. The "worker's council" would meet with the employer, go over his books, and make its demands high or low as the employer made big or little profits. Wage rates would vary, with the workers coöperating with the small profit plant by reducing its demands.

This was the basis upon which

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Yugoslav Students Stand Off Police In 'Protest' Riot

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 22 (AP)—Yugoslav students, in control of two university buildings, stood off a police attempt to suppress their rioting today with the warning that they would throw five professors they hold as hostages from the high windows if the police entered. Six hundred students, including 60 co-eds, took over the two buildings yesterday.

Police were rushed from all over the capital city to form a cordon around the university district. They have cut off the water which supplies the building and have also stopped the water mains for all buildings within a two blocks' radius of the university buildings.

The students' leaders announced they had filled every available receptacle in the two buildings with water and that they had sufficient food to stand off a five days' siege. They announced they were protesting against the retention of the present Minister of Education, Mr. Ilija Sumenkogich. He was appointed to the Cabinet, Jan. 27.

Four More Convicted In N. Y. Election Case

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—Four more convictions for election law violations in the municipal campaign last November were added today to the list of jail sentences piled up in Federal Court here against election workers accused of intimidating and opposing voters.

The convicted men are all Democrats—Samuel Kantor, lieutenant of William Solomon, a Tammany district leader; Max Krasnoff, William Hendricks and Damon Rushin. The longest term was for Kantor, who must serve 2½ years.

In passing sentence, Federal Judge John C. Knox said the prosecution had been of a "most salutary character," declaring that the acts of intimidation were "deliberate, ruthless, planned. In a sense, these men are victims of a system exceedingly dangerous to our form of government," Judge Knox continued, "a philosophy that says political bosses are above and beyond all law and that on election day politics may run riot at the expense of the rights of the people."

Potential Power of Women Stressed by President At General Club Federation

Welcomes Women

Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway
United States Senator From Arkansas Who Greets Attendants at Hot Springs Convention

Mrs. Poole Sees Great Changes If 2,000,000 Acted Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 22—"Wondering what would happen," should the 2,000,000 women affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs suddenly decide to band solidly together for all the principles of federated women's clubs, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president, in an address before the council here today reached the conclusion that the United States could be made almost an Utopia.

"I wonder what would happen," she said, "if 2,000,000 women said to the United States Government, 'We demand that profit be taken out of war making. We demand that all resources be commandeered by the Government if war comes to this land of ours. We demand that no aid of any kind whatsoever be given to nations engaged in war; and we demand the truth on all questions of international policy instead of trumped-up, clever propaganda.'

"I wonder what would happen if at least once a week the newspapers of our land should publish an edition telling the good man has accomplished and keep from its pages the bad. I wonder what would happeng if 2,000,000 women should set out to improve the standard of publicity which comes to us daily over the air."

Mrs. Poole visioned for the morrow higher tasks for club women. With the right equipment in life, she declared, club women could eliminate graft in government, prevent dictatorship or communistic control; banish slums, improve educational facilities; create new high peak in art and literature.

These visions already are coming true, Mrs. Poole continued. The fact

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Lawmakers Slash Ely's Police Bill To Mere Shadow

Governor Hints He May Have to Wield Big Stick

Torn to shreds and shorn of all its original powers, Governor Ely's police coördination bill was reported out of the Ways and Means Committee today.

The sole provision of the original bill to be retained by the committee was that one enlarging the state detective force by 14 to a total of 32 members.

The legislative shrinking process has reduced the austerity and bulk of the police reform bill to an emaciated scarecrow. Not a vestige of the contemplated commission to coördinate local police forces remains. The whole issue of effectually coördinating the police forces of the State to combat crime was sidestepped by the committee with a recommendation for a special commission to investigate the problem of coördination.

Enlargement of the detective force, the only provision of the bill to be retained by the committee, happened to be the only provision that the Massachusetts Police Association approved of during the hearing.

Governor Ely, who fathered this bill as one of his most favored projects this session, refused to comment beyond this enigmatic remark.

"When the Legislature gets ready to act on this measure I will decide what to do."

During the committee emasculation of this bill, Governor Ely has remained silent. But it is possible that when he gets ready to act, he may be able to salvage many of the original provisions. The Governor still has his veto, and he might conceivably use it to get some coöperation from the Legislature on this measure.

The measure as originally drafted centered in the establishment of a commission of public safety that would have full power to coördinate the local police forces of the State. The Judiciary Committee modified this provision, substituting a commission with powers merely to recommend coöperative action on the part of the local forces. The Ways and Means Committee, after renewed and intensified opposition from the local police officials, have done away with the commission entirely and urge that all the principal reforms envisaged in the measure be made the subject of a legislative investigation.

Hope of the measure probably lies with the Governor now, who may be able to build up enough support in the Legislature to overturn the committee report and push through some measure to expedite the State's war on crime.

Plane to Spot Cars Moving After Crime

MINEOLA, N. Y., May 22 (AP)—The gift of an airplane to Nassau County, wealthy suburban community, by an anonymous donor, to be used in combatting kidnapings and other major crimes was announced yesterday.

In the event of a kidnaping or bank robbery all traffic in the county will be halted by police and signal lights. From the air the county's pilot will spot moving cars and direct police pursuit of them by radio, if necessary joining the chase himself.

U. S. Golf Stars Lead Parade In British Amateur

Goodman, Fischer, Guilford and Westland Play Steady Games

PRESTWICK, Scotland, May 22 (AP)—America's golfing Johnnies—Goodman and Fischer, today led the invaders' parade in the British Amateur Championship. Goodman, the United States open champion, defeated W. M. Robb of Moseley, 5 and 4, while Fischer conquered Gus Moreland, a compatriot, 3 and 2.

Goodman played sound but not spectacular golf and won much as he pleased against Robb in their first-round match, which was postponed from yesterday owing to the size of the field. The Omaha youngster negotiated the first nine holes in 37 to establish a three-hole lead.

Fischer, the tall and spare golfing son of a Cincinnati letter carrier, closed out his second-round match with Moreland on the sixteenth green. The two young members of the 1934 United States Walker Cup team battled on even terms for the first nine holes, Fischer gaining a lead of one hole at the second and Moreland erasing it with a win at the eighth. The Ohioan reëstablished his lead at the twelfth and thereafter kept steadily adding to it.

Despite the unique experience of having to play with half a ball at the sixth hole, Jesse P. Guilford of Boston and a former United States amateur titleholder, advanced to the third round at the expense of Lister Hartley of Kent, a member of the 1932 British Walker Cup squad. The big Bostonian won 4 and 3.

Jack McLean, 23-year-old Scots star, defeated H. M. Gow of Prestwick, 3 and 2, and qualified to meet Fischer in the third round.

After getting off to a shaky start and playing spotty golf for the first nine, Jack Westland, Chicago broker, settled down on the inward holes and defeated Col. A. W. Tait of St. Andrews, 4 and 3.

George T. Dunlap Jr., American amateur champion, had to struggle to score a 1-up victory over a fellow countryman, A. W. Breault of Detroit. Dunlap's second-round victory was the second close shave the New Yorker has had in two days. In the first round against G. P. Packenham Walsh of Calcutta, Dunlap came back after being 5 down at the thirteenth to win 1 up at the twenty-second.

P. A. Valentine of New York, one of the four free lances who came over for the tournament, was put out in the second round by Noel Layton, well-known Surrey golfer and former English internationalist, 5 and 4.

Douglas Grant, a former Californian now living in London, scored an easy victory over Dr. J. L. Cowan, a Briton, to advance to the third round. Grant won by 6 and 4.

Gift of Old United States Plays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A group of 40 plays, printed and produced in the United States from 120 to more than 130 years ago, has been presented to the University of North Carolina by Dr. Archibald Henderson. These plays are considered very rare and were secured by Dr. Henderson through his association with the American Antiquarian Society, which is said to have the greatest collection of early American plays in existence.

Prompt Action On Arms Ban Urged by Hull

Points to Likelihood of Appalling Losses in Chaco War Zone

Data on Munitions

Nye Investigating Board Names Group of Experts to Gather Material

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 22—Declaring that continuation of the Chaco war is likely to bring loss of life "of appalling proportions," Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in joint letters to the chairmen of Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees, urged immediate passage of the Pittman resolution calling for an embargo on arms to the Chaco war zone in conjunction with action of other powers.

Further efforts for conciliation, Mr. Hull said, will be futile unless accompanied by direct action.

"The United States should be willing," he added, "to join other nations in assuming moral leadership to the end that their citizens may no longer, for the sake of profits, supply the belligerent nations with arms and munitions to carry on their useless and sanguinary conflict."

Congratulations On Leticia

Other developments today followed the same tenor as the Hull letter. President Roosevelt cabled congratulations to the Presidents of Colombia and Peru on the peaceful settlement of the Leticia boundary dispute. Mr. Hull also sent congratulations to the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Señor Afranio de Mello Franco, for the part he played as mediator in the dispute.

At the same time the Nye committee investigating the munitions traffic named Mr. Stephen Raushenbush, research expert of New York, to direct the accumulation of factual material on which latter hearings will be held. An advisory group headed by Dr. Harold G. Moulton, head of the Brookings Institution, and including Dr. Manley O. Hudson of the Harvard Law School and Mr. John P. Flynn, New York research worker, was named, with other members to be appointed later.

Questioned on Resolution

After listening to the Hull letter, the House Foreign Affairs Committee this morning questioned Mr. Joseph C. Green, armaments experts, State Department, on the pending resolution which gives power to the President to ban sale under penalty of $10,000 fine, of "any arms or munitions of war in any place in the United States to the countries now engaged in that armed conflict."

In his letter Mr. Hull referred to action by the League of Nations, and urged that "The selfish interests of manufacturers and mer-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Byrd Records Drop To 72 Below Zero And More to Come

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, May 22 (AP) (Via Mackay Radio)—The unenviable distinction of living in the coldest spot ever inhabited by man was in prospect today for Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

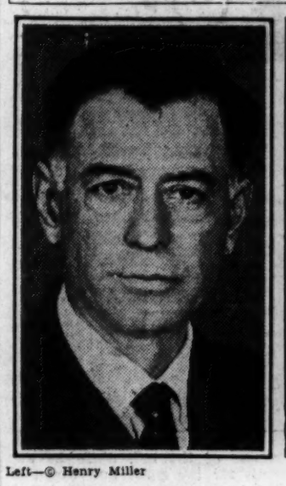
He had predicted before he isolated himself at a camp 130 miles by trail from the main base of the expedition for a winter of meteorological studies that the outpost might prove to be the coldest place ever inhabited. Admiral Byrd reported a temperature of 72 degrees below zero yesterday—and the coldest periods of the winter darkness are yet to come.

Nevertheless, his reports indicated progress in his studies of antarctic weather, despite the difficulties occasioned by freezing instruments. A holiday was declared at Little America yesterday in celebration of the end of a week of intense activity in which the struggle against winter has been almost won. Four of the five tractors have been driven down the snow ramp into the dugout garage.

One of the tractors burst into flames. The heat from a blow torch used to warm the engine shattered the glass gasoline filter and blazing gasoline poured over the engine. Bernard Skinner, tractor drive, crawled under the machine and with gloved hands ripped loose the blazing line, saving the machine for spring operations.

President Supports Silver At the Rate of One-Quarter To Three-Quarters of Gold

Leaders in Long Silver Fight



Left—© Henry Miller

Senator Key Pittman (D.) of Nevada

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D.) of Montana

Recommends Two-Metal Currency as Means of Stabilization

Already Confers With Neighbors

Message Urges Top Price of 50c an Ounce With 50 P. C. Tax on Profiteers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON May 22—A Democratic Administration, under stiff pressure from the silver bloc, today began paying its debt to William Jennings Bryan.

President Roosevelt sent to Congress a message calling for ultimate purchase of silver at not more than 50 cents an ounce, to raise its proportion in the country's metallic reserves to 25 per cent and looking toward national and international action to raise the world price of the white metal.

These actions were taken, the President wrote, as a part of his board program for stabilizing the purchasing and debt-paying value of American money on a more equitable level. They were also intended to help readjust unstable world currencies and were a gesture in the direction of the long-awaited adjustment of the principal monies fluctuating for over a year now within uncertain limits.

Fundamental steps to improve the price and position of silver, it has always been insisted, depend on international action. The President recognizes this but hints that the United States might attempt to go the road alone.

This is the most startling hint in a message whose general lines have been well known in advance. The suggestion of independent action by the United States probably disturbs orthodox money men more than any other aspect of the message.

Legislation carrying out the message was immediately introduced into Congress.

Text of Message

The President's text follows:

On Jan. 11, 1934, I recommended to the Congress legislation which was promptly enacted under the title, "The Gold Reserve Act of 1934." This act vested in the United States Government the custody and control of our stocks of gold as a reserve for our paper currency and as a medium of settling international balances. It set up a stabilization fund for the control of foreign exchange in the interests of our people, and certain amendments were added to facilitate the acquisition of silver.

As stated in my message to the Congress, this legislation was recommended as a step in improving our financial and monetary system. Its enactment has laid a foundation on which we are organizing a currency system that will be both sound and adequate. It is a long step forward, but only a step.

As a part of the larger objective, some things have been clear. One is that we should move forward as rapidly as conditions permit in broadening the metallic base of our monetary system and in stabilizing the purchasing and debt-paying power of our money on a more equitable level. Another is that we should not neglect the value of an increased use of silver in improving our monetary system. Since 1929 that has been obvious.

Need Some Foreign Coöperation

Some measures for making a greater use of silver in the public interest are appropriate for independent action by us. On others, international coöperation should be sought.

Of the former class is that of increasing the proportion of silver in the abundant metallic reserves back of our paper currency. This policy was initiated by the proclamation of Dec. 21, 1933, bringing our current domestic production of silver into the Treasury, as well as placing this nation among the first to carry out the agreement on silver which we sought and secured at the London Conference. We have since acquired other silver in the interest of stabilization of foreign exchange and the development of a broader metallic base for our currency. We seek to remedy a maladjustment of our currency.

In further aid of this policy, it would be helpful to have legislation broadening the authority for the further acquisition and monetary use of silver.

One-Fourth Silver Money

I, therefore, recommend legislation at the present session declaring it to be the policy of the United States to increase the amount of silver in our monetary stocks with the ultimate objective of having and maintaining one-fourth of their monetary value in silver and three-fourths in gold.

The executive authority should be authorized and directed to make the purchases of silver necessary to attain this ultimate objective.

The authority to purchase present accumulations of silver in this country should be limited to pur-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Mansfield Asks Teachers To Contribute From Pay For Solvency of Boston

Vote Is 'No' on Plan to Have Identification Cards for All Welfare Recipients; Check-Up Shows 200,000 Gamblers in Massachusetts

Boston's school teachers were asked today by Mayor Mansfield to contribute part of their pay to keep the city solvent.

Thus does the Mansfield Economy Program continue its reaching beyond the regular city employees.

An appeal was made before—to the School Committee. This group appointed sub-committees which in turn appointed committees and these in turn representatives. By the time the teachers were reached the objective had been "committeed" to extinction. So nothing happened.

During previous years, when employees were asked to contribute to the Emergency Relief Campaign, the teachers had complied. Today the Mayor is avoiding the roundabout, brambly path of committees and talking to the teachers directly in a public statement. He expresses appreciation of the earlier contributions, looks forward expectantly to more.

Welfare Rogues

"Rogues' galleries" are all right for criminals but all wrong for Boston welfare aid recipients. So decreed a loud-voiced City Council yesterday when Councilor Robert Gardiner Wilson Jr. called for the photographing of all the 31,489 recipients.

"Thievery, dishonesty and inefficiency" riddle welfare ranks, fraud-discovering Councilor Wilson cried. To catch up with the men fleecing the city of welfare money, he said, each one should be forced to carry an identification card, with a personal photograph attached. The Council said "no," 12 to 5. The "no's" also won on a measure to oust Mr. Walter V. McCarthy as director of the welfare department.

* * *

Trained Catchers

Two political plums dropped off Mayor Mansfield's patronage tree yesterday, but not into new hands. The Mayor reappointed Mr. William P. Long, chairman of the Boston Park Commission, and Mr. William J. Casey, superintendent of the printing department.

Mr. Long and Mr. Casey both are old war horses in the city's service, with 33 and 37-year records, respectively. Mr. Long will get $5950 a year for three more years, while Mr. Casey will receive $6375 for four more years. Another reappointment continued Mr. Frederic H. Fay as unpaid chairman of the City Planning Board for five years.

Gambling

People's Will

Massachusetts has 200,000 gamblers. Nigger pools take up $25,000 in Boston every day. The Irish Sweepstakes absorb $1,000,000 in Massachusetts every year. These were some of the salient facts offered at a legislative hearing today on the question of ascertaining the will of the people on whether the State should take over the lottery business.

Although the State is supposed to obtain $2,000,000 monthly, less operating expenses, on this venture, such names as that of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell were entered as opposing the legislation. Social consequences, they believe, would cost the State a pretty penny.

If the bill is passed, it would put the question up to a referendum. It places the State in the position of favoring gambling to keep it under control. Also, it sheds light on the State as encouraging gambling on a large scale in order to avoid the responsibility of enforcing the law.

Recovery

New Industrial Hope

Three New England industries today began to spend money which, a few days days ago, they had only faint hopes of receiving. Last week the William Brown & Sons Company of Winchendon, Mass., the F. M. Hoyt Shoe Corporation, of Manchester, N. H., the Taber Mill, of New Bedford, Mass., were having trouble in financing their operations. Bank loans were out of the question. Then the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, charter member of the federal alphabet group, put the finishing touches on its plan to grant direct loans to industry. The three needy shops pleaded. Washington heard. Checks totaling $375,500 went out, the first to be received from the RFC in New England. The Taber Mill got $247,500, the William Brown & Sons Company $15,500, the F. M. Hoyt Corporation $112,500.

* * *

The money is loaned through a private loan company. The borrowing corporation invests one-tenth of the proceeds of the loan in the capital stock of the loan company. This, with a mortgage on the fixed assets is assigned as security to the loan company. This security is then passed along as collateral to the RFC which then advances the money. The loaning company borrows the money from the RFC at 4½ per cent and reloans it at from 5 to 6 per cent.

Several hundred men are thus continued on at work in these three plants. And it's just the beginning.

College Jobs Up

Gasoline stations, ice wagons and soda fountains are in danger of losing their collegiate atmosphere. University men are riding the business

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Things Present

There are some helpful ideas for teachers and parents in "Helping Children to Be Truthful," on the Progress in Education Page.

You who have enjoyed the Hobbies and Hints column, have you shared some of your gardening experiences? Home Building and Gardening Page.

Your German friend who is studying English will enjoy comparing the article and its translation, on the Home Forum Page.

Look for another Monitor Camera Club layout, on the Daily Features Page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the weekly Magazine Section, the Women's Activities Page, the first article in the Moments Musical series, and the first article in the Improving Your Tennis series.

Five Can Eat Thrice Daily for 27 Cents, Balanced Diets of Columbia Indicate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—Balanced menus on which a family of five may have a varied and sufficient diet at a cost of 27 cents a day have been made public by Teachers College, Columbia University.

The food schedule, which includes two daily menus for individuals costing less than 50 cents each were worked out by Dr. Grace MacLeod, professor of nutrition, with the aid of students. They provide 12,300 calories a day for a family consisting of mother, father and three children, aged 15, 9 and 5 years.

"We know that this menu would satisfy the food requirements of an average family of five," Dr. MacLeod said. "It is wholesome and adequate. In computing the cost, we deliberately chose foods of average cost rather than shopping for the lowest prices we could find."

A typical menu for the family provides a breakfast of cereal with bananas, milk and sugar; toast and butter, a glass of milk for each child. For luncheon, macaroni and cheese, stewed tomatoes, bread and butter, a glass of milk for children and adults.

For dinner, the menu provides liver loaf, potatoes, baked or creamed; cabbage and carrot salad, dressing of top milk, sugar, vinegar; gingerbread with whipped evaporated milk, glass of milk for each child.

Quick House Cleaning Needed To Put Congress in Order For Seasonable Adjournment

Progress Made in Settling Differences of House and Senate on Stock Market Bill—Message on War Debts in Drafting Stage

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 22—One by one, jobs standing between the Seventy-third Congress and adjournment are being finished. Today the President's silver message went along, together with legislation which is not expected to be inordinately delayed.

One of the next messages, the controversial and delicate statement of policy on war debts, is already being framed, and Mr. William Phillips, Undersecretary of State, conferred at the White House with the President today on its form. That leaves only a less sweeping message or letter urging changes in the coconut oil tax, and an extremely broad and inclusive message on general social policy.

Meanwhile Congress itself made progress, with the arms embargo resolution expedited, progress reported on conferences between House an Senate to remove differences on the stock market bill and steady plugging cutting down the oratorical endurance of Republican senators dealing with the tariff-authority bill.

Despite steady work, it is apparent that adjournment will not come until well into June unless some astounding overnight house cleaning should take place. But gradually the decks are being cleared and soon the country will be ready for its big two-ring circus this summer: the crucial by-elections, and a recovery spurt unimpeded by threatened uncertainties from Congress.

* * *

Democratic House Cleaning: An administration move to make changes in the Michigan Democratic organization after charges against it of a major patronage scandal appeared to be imminent today.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, called in Mr. Horatio J. Abbott, Collector of Internal Revenue at Detroit, to explain charges that he used his office to seek contributions for political purposes in the Detroit area. Yesterday he sent two high officials, Mr. Stephen B. Gibbons, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Wright Matthews, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, to Detroit to obtain first-hand information on charges against Mr. Abbott.

So sure was Representative Carl M. Weideman (D.) of Michigan, that some action would be taken by the Administration that he announced he would drop his campaign for a House investigation of Mr. Abbott's activities.

Postmaster-General Farley had previously made it clear that national committeemen should not hold positions in the government service, but Mr. Abbott was one who failed to take Mr. Farley's hint.

Air-Mail Ban Modified: House and Senate conferees have tentatively agreed to modify restrictions on air-mail carriers with canceled contracts whose representatives participated in so-called "spoils conferences" in Washington with the former Postmaster-General, Mr. Walter F. Brown.

The modified bill would throw the burden of proof on the Government to prove that fraud and collusion had occurred at the parleys. Companies bidding in the future will be required, it is understood, to submit an affidavit that they had no representative present at any conference where "an unlawful act" occurred.

It would then devolve upon the Department of Justice to prove its charge that the Brown conferences were "unlawful"—something that heretofore has not been done. The Government would accept the affidavit, pending proof that it was false. Another agreement proposed by conferees is that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have authority only over air-mail rates. Contracts and extensions would continue to be awarded by the Post Office Department under the tentative arrangement.

* * *

Woman's Nationality Rights: An extraordinary course of recalling a bill and amending it by joint resolution has been suggested to Congress by the White House.

The bill in question is that recently passed giving women equal rights with men in transmitting nationality to children. The White House's chief objection centers around the questionable status of minor potential American children born abroad. As the bill stands, a child of one American and one alien parent, born abroad, does not become fully a citizen of the United States until he is 21 years of age, has taken the oath of allegiance and has resided in the United States five years prior to his eighteenth birthday. On the other hand, a child of two alien parents becomes a citizen of the United States as soon as his parents have become naturalized and as soon as he has resided five years in this country.

In other words, a child of two alien parents may become a citizen long before a child of a citizen and an alien.

The law would not affect 10,000 children of American fathers now residing abroad since it would apply only to children born after it is put in force. Sponsors of the bill do not think the issue the White House is raising is a crucial one since it would be 13 years before any child born abroad would have to begin his five-year residence in this country, and in the meantime the wisdom of the provisions could be decided.

The National Woman's Party, sponsor of the bill, disclaims any credit for the flaws and would be glad to see them removed, but is anxious to have President Roosevelt give approval to the general motive of the law removing the last vestiges of inequality betw: n men and women in the nationality laws of the United States.

* * *

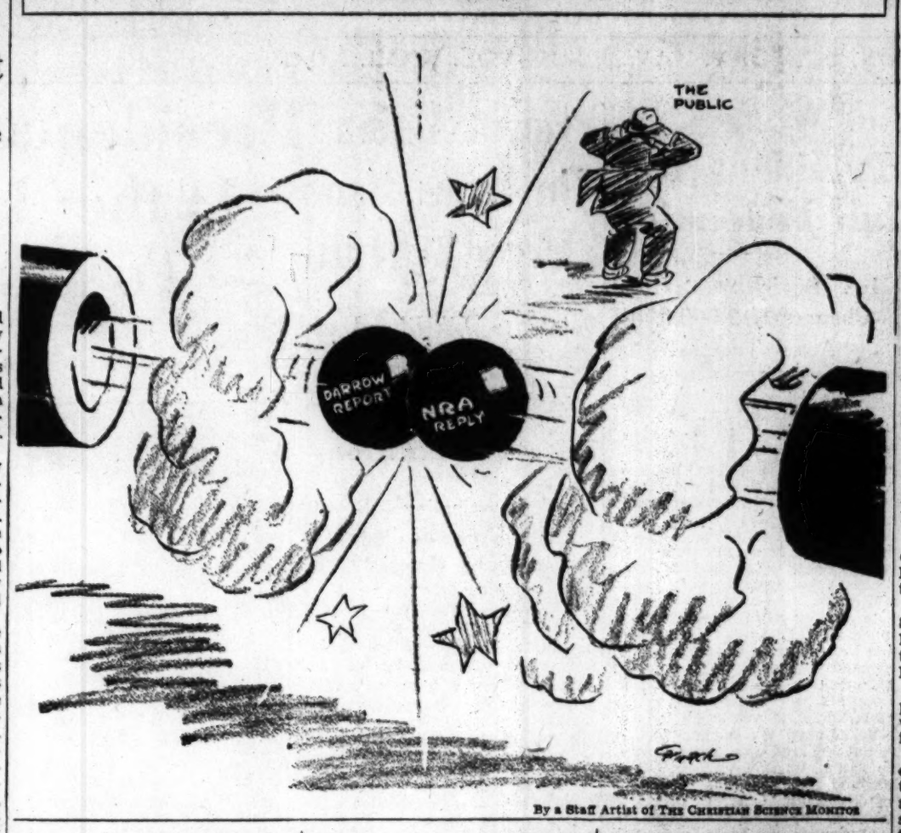
Unloading on Uncle Sam: Two more proposals for taking burdens off the shoulders of United States citizens and private institutions and placing them on the long-suffering back of the Federal Government were slated for speedy action in the House. The first is the Administration-supported proposal to open the doors of both Federal Reserve Board and RFC to loans to private industries to the extent of $440,000,000. The second proposal—one lacking White House sanction but strong in Congressional support—is to pay off frozen bank deposits to the tune of $1,000,000,000.

The bill for "loans to private industries" is up for consideration on the floor today with the prospect of easy passage. It authorizes the Federal Reserve System to make loans up to $140,000,000 (its present estimated surplus) to private industries in need. If a request is turned down by the Federal Reserve an applicant may then apply to the RFC which may lend up to $300,000,000. No one loan could exceed $100,000.

On the House calendar for action as soon as this measure is out of the way, according to a rule adopted by the House Rules Committee today is the bill for extension of temporary deposit insurance to which the bank "pay-off" provision has been attached by the Banking and Currency Committee. The amendment, more important than the bill itself which merely postpones the permanent deposit insurance scheme, grants permissive authority to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to make loans on frozen assets of closed banks up to $1,000,000,000. That it will be passed was the opinion of Speaker Rainey, who says it is "all right" because it is permissive and not mandatory.

This rather extreme proposal is in itself an effort to shut off the more extreme McLeod "pay-off" bill which would make such action mandatory. Because the new measure is more reasonable, but at the same time still worth votes on election day, sentiment is swinging around to it. Other amendments to the deposit insurance bill virtually open the floodgates of the insurance scheme to the admission of almost any and every banking institution in the country. State banks, for example, might come in without joining the Federal Reserve System.

Boom! Boom!



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Roosevelt Backs Silver and Gold Mixed Coinage

(Continued from Page 1)

chases at not in excess of 50 cents per ounce.

The executive authority should be enabled, should circumstances require, to take over present surpluses of silver in this country not required for industrial uses on payment of just compensation, and to regulate imports, exports and other dealings in monetary silver.

50 Per Cent Tax on Silver Profits

There should be a tax of at least 50 per cent on the profits accruing from dealing in silver.

We can proceed with this program of increasing our store of silver for use as a part of the metallic reserves for our paper currency without seriously disturbing adjustments in world trade.

However, because of the great world supply of silver and its use in varying forms by the world's population, concerted action by all nations, or at least a large group of nations, is necessary if a permanent measure of value, including both gold and silver, is eventually to be made a world standard.

To arrive at that point, we must seek every possibility for world agreement, although it may turn out that this nation will ultimately have to take such independent action on this phase of the matter as its interests require.

Confers With Neighbors

The success of the London Conference in consummating an international agreement on silver, which has now been ratified by all governments concerned, makes such further agreement worth seeking. The ebb and flow of values in almost all parts of the world have created many points of pressure for the readjustments of internal and international standards.

At no time since the efforts of this nation to secure international agreement on silver began in 1878 have conditions been more favorable for making progress along this line.

Accordingly, I have begun to confer with some of our neighbors in regard to the use of both silver and gold, preferably on a coordinated basis, as a standard of monetary value. Such an agreement would constitute an important step forward toward a monetary unit of value more equitable and stable in its purchasing and debt-paying power.

LaGuardia to Fight Rise in Milk Price Before State Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia took the city's case against a rise in the price of milk to Albany today upon learning that his efforts to prevent the increase apparently were to go for naught and that a price advance was "dangerously imminent."

The order for a one cent a quart rise in the cost of milk by the state milk control board is in abeyance only by reason of injunction proceedings brought against its action by the city and the New York Post. Commissioner Charles H. Baldwin, who [illegible] the board, now is studying the record of milk hearings just concluded in Albany under the terms of the stay.

"I have important official business to attend to in New York which I am loath to delay," Mayor LaGuardia said, "but the price of milk is such a vital factor in the life of the citizens of New York City, and the possibility of an increase is of such paramount importance, that I have decided to go to Albany immediately."

The people of New York City pay an annual milk bill of about $120,450,000, averaging a daily consumption in excess of 3,000,000 quarts. The cost will be increased by $10,950,000 a year if the price rise to 13 cents a quart for grade A milk goes into effect, it was estimated.

Italy-Africa Trip Profitless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—The Giulio Cesare, first of the ships to visit Africa under the subsidy agreement between the Italian and the South African Governments, is said to have lost £17,000 on the first trip. On the outward voyage she carried only 56 passengers all told and only 20 tons of cargo.

Brewster Loses Move To Oust Utterback

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The House Elections Committee, in a majority report, recommended today that Representative John G. Utterback, Democrat, be seated, and the contest brought by former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster in the Third Maine District be dismissed.

"The attempt of the contestant to disfranchise the voters in the 16 precincts . . . because of some alleged breach of official duty of the election officers, in the opinion of this committee cannot be sanctioned." A minority report, written by Representative Randolph Perkins (R.) of New Jersey recommending that Mr. Brewster be seated, was filed with the majority report.

Benes Seeks Peace By Mutual Accord In Central Europe

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—If the nations concerned in central European affairs will work out a mutual agreement for their problems of cooperation with each other and of the status of Austria, that step "will be a triumph for the ideal of peace" throughout Europe, Dr. Eduard Benes, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia, asserts in an article in the May issue of International Conciliation.

Declaring that the development of the conflict over Austria is an index of the changes in the international situation in the past few months, Dr. Benes asserts that, in his opinion, the only practicable solution is the absolute independence and integrity of Austria under European guarantee.

"It is essential to come to a loyal sensible agreement expressing the actual and proportional relations of all the forces with which we find ourselves faced in central Europe," Dr. Benes declares. "And so I am convinced that, in the end, possibly after difficult discussions and diplomatic struggles, we shall really arrive at a solution which will correspond to the principles here enunciated."

Peace Menaced By Arms Sale, Borah Declares

Takes War in Chaco as Theme for Demanding Effective Action

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WASHINGTON, May 21 — Using the war in the Gran Chaco as an object lesson, Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho asserted last night that the manufacture and sale of war munitions was the world's greatest menace to peace, and demanded action to curb international traffic in arms.

"The Chaco situation and the arms treaty call for immediate consideration," Mr. Borah said, when asked in an interview for his views on passage of the arms embargo treaty signed at Geneva in 1925, which President Roosevelt has requested the Senate to ratify.

The Idaho Senator added, however, that even more drastic legislation was necessary to stop international conflicts.

"The arms treaty now before the Senate," he declared, "is of very little worth. Munitions manufacturers saw to it that it was of very little worth.

"I favor anything that gives promise of help toward peace, but we must remember that the Chaco is a mere spot on the earth's surface.

"The big problem now engaging our attention is that of the big nations who are building big navies and enlarging their armies and submerging all civilization beneath the weight of armaments.

"The armament manufacturers make their 20 to 30 per cent profit, while honest and decent business is struggling with bankruptcy and schools and colleges are closed for want of money. This is the real problem, and perhaps the Chaco war may help us to grapple with it—and perhaps not."

Mr. Borah's attack on international traffic in war munitions came as Paraguay and Bolivia were engaged in the biggest and most decisive battle in the Chaco war, and as Congress planned quick action on a resolution to prohibit the sale of American arms and ammunition to be used in the conflict.

Representative Sam D. McReynolds, (D.) of Tennessee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, will introduce the Administration's arms prohibition bill in the House today, duplicating the action of Senator Key Pittman (D.) of Nevada, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who introduced the resolution in the Senate Saturday. Quick action is expected in both houses.

Delaware to Beautify 100-Mile Boulevard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., May 22—Beautification of the du Pont Boulevard with the purpose of making it the finest hard roadway in this country as well as the most artistic in landscape architecture, is to be undertaken here with money provided by State, counties, and federal funds. The work is to be completed during the summer.

Extending as far south as Dover, the highway runs the entire length of the State, from the Pennsylvania line to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 100 miles.

U. S. Agents Halt Rum Drop Sales To Child Buyers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—The Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn has before it today evidence of a ring, operating as far west as Chicago and as far south as Baltimore, alleged to have sold to children hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of penny bonbons filled with bootleg alcohol.

The evidence was gathered by agents of the Food and Drug Administration of the federal Department of Agriculture in a six-months' investigation which encountered many difficulties because of under-cover methods of the candy distributors.

The evidence is now sufficiently conclusive to warrant indictment against the two individuals, and two companies, Mr. Murray Kreindler, assistant federal attorney here, said.

Complaints made by school teachers and parents to federal authorities last December started the investigation. Teachers reported that children who ate the candies during recess came to their afternoon classes in a semi-stupor. The bonbons, which were sold from push-carts in crowded metropolitan sections, contained about a teaspoonful of liquid each. This liquid, when analyzed, was found to contain more than 20 per cent alcohol, diluted with various kinds of flavoring.

Inspector McKay McKinnon, who was put in charge of the investigation found that the peddlers received their supplies in alleyways and other secluded spots after ordering them by telephone.

Millen-Faber Trial

Defends Sons He Beat

A father who admitted he often beat and abused his two sons, took the witness stand in Dedham court today in an effort to prove those sons, Irving and Murton Millen, insane, and thus not responsible for the Needham bank murder.

Joseph Millen, father of the boys, who with Abraham Faber are being tried for the Needham crime, said he was sorry he beat them but that they were "dumb-bells." He added to, and corroborated, testimony previously offered by other members of the Millen family revealing constant turmoil in the Millen home.

Both Murton and Irving have been classified by psychiatrists as "below normal," as indicated by metabolism tests. Several X-ray pictures introduced as evidence purported to show a "skull fracture" of unknown origin, in Murton's head.

With the mother of the boys expected to take the stand late today, the defense for these two prisoners will close. Faber's defense will then be launched tomorrow.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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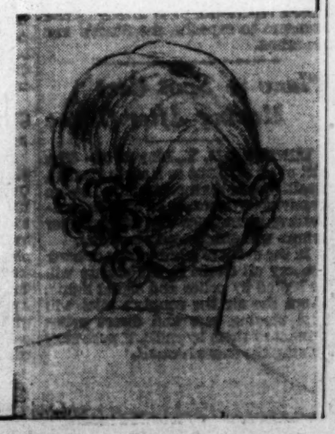

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- visit our Baby shops and ask for Mrs. Bedford if you want advice on the right clothes for your child
- have the children's pictures taken at the Photo Reflex studio—third floor. No appointments needed
- browse in the gift and toy shops for trinkets to take back to the folks at home
- visit the new Maternity shop, sixth floor
- see the daily style show in the Clothes Institute Auditorium
- shop at the Hat Bar, head of the escalator, where clever hat concoctions are $1.95 to $3.95
- take the Men folks to the separate Men's store
- visit the bathing suit shop that never closed all winter—fifth floor
- leave your gloves and clothing to be Renova cleansed (we'll send them out to you)
- bring your fur coats for storage (we'll ship them out when you send for them, next Fall)
- get instructions on knitting or hooking in our knitting school, Franklin Hawley Bldg.
- talk with our Travel expert, Mr. Shedd, about a trip anywhere, A cruise round-the-world, a sight seeing trip 'round Boston, or a ticket back home.
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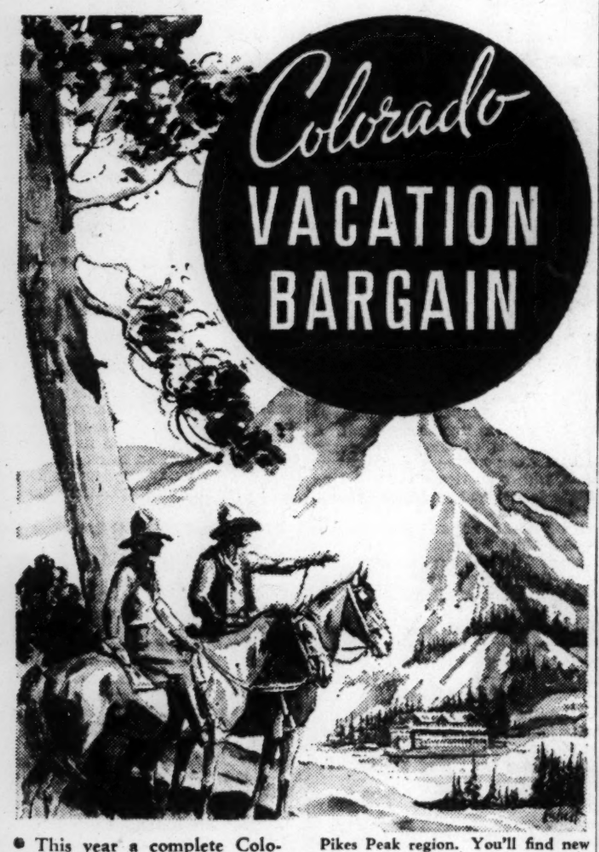

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Relief Total of $1,500,000,000 In First Year Ranks Hopkins As 'World's Greatest Giver'

Federal Administrator Is Caring for 4,300,000 Families on Anniversary, but Seeking Right Solution to Cut Down Nation's Bill

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 22—It was just a year ago that President Roosevelt called Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, then New York Relief Administrator, on the phone and asked him to come to Washington to administer the $500,000,000 relief fund Congress had just appropriated.

Mr. Hopkins hesitated, but the President's orders were firm, and two days later Mr. Hopkins reported to take over the federal job at a substantial reduction in salary.

During his first half hour in office he authorized $5,000,000 relief grants to states. Today his total expenditures out of federal funds have reached $1,500,000,000, making him the greatest giver of human relief the world has ever known.

Nor has his job grown any smaller. There are about 4,300,000 families on relief today, approximately the same as a year ago. While about 1,000,000 families have gone off the relief roll as business picked up, others have found it necessary to accept charity as their own resources and those of relatives dwindled with lengthening unemployment. Relief-giving is a more expensive job than it was a year ago because the cost of living has increased about 20 per cent.

Precedents Broken

Among the precedent-breaking activities Mr. Hopkins initiated in his first year were the civil works program giving federal jobs to 4,000,000 unemployed during four winter months, the purchase and distribution of farm surpluses to feed and clothe the needy, the rescue of stranded populations from submarginal lands, and a rural rehabilitation program looking to self-support of thousands of farm families now on relief. In addition he has authorized the expenditure of relief funds for transient camps, for adult education classes, for nursery schools, for school lunches for undernourished children and is now planning an extensive special program for taking care of farmers in drought-stricken states of the Midwest by buying their livestock, furnishing feed and seed, digging wells and giving work relief.

"I've still got my job and I still like it," was the former social-service worker's comment on his first anniversary in federal service. Though it has frequently meant working 18 hours a day, Mr. Hopkins said he was looking forward to another year on the job "provided some one doesn't chop my head off before then."

No Intereference

Mr. Hopkins took the opportunity to cast aside charges that politicians have been interfering with his work. "When you hear people complaining that politicians interfere," he said, "it is usually because they haven't the nerve to stand up and say 'no'. They certainly haven't interfered with this office." He admitted that when he first came to Washington, he was "a little exasperated" by the demands of politicians, but said that after he had lived with them longer, he understood their problems better. Instances of petty graft that have cropped up he described as "incidental to the kind of job that was being done."

A year ago when he took over the federal relief job, Mr. Hopkins declared, "I am begining my job with the premise that relief is bad." Today he holds the same view. But he also believes that the unemployed should be taken care of properly and that the Governmnt is the only agency that can do that.

During the last year the relief-giving has been almost entirely an emergency matter. But now President Roosevelt and relief authorities are beginning to make long-range plans that they hope wil' take people off the relief rolls by making them self-supporting. The rural rehabilitation program is typical of the new type of relief planning. This program has already been begun in the southern states and according to Mr. Hopkins, it will not be long before it is under way in every state. The plan involves transplanting farm families from unprofitable farms to better lands and supplying them with necessary tools and livestock, to be paid for in work on public works and other rural improvement projects.

In addition the President and Mr. Hopkins are working on unemployment insurance and old-age pension systems that will fit in with the scheme for gradually diminishing the size of the federal relief bill.

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Prompt Action Urged by Hull

(Continued from Page 1)

chants of arms and munitions will not be permitted to stand in the way of concerted action sponsored by the enlightened opinion of the world."

Church Council Supports Arms Ban and Inquiry Into Munitions Traffic

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—Unqualified support of President Roosevelt's stand on the munitions question as expressed in his message to Congress was voiced by Dr. Albert W. Beaven, speaking for the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, here yesterday. The council also advocates an embargo on credit loans to aggressor nations, Dr. Beaven said.

"It makes but little difference whether guns and munitions are sold directly to belligerent states or whether credit is extended to these same states with which to purchase guns and munitions," Dr. Beaven said. "Both should be prohibited in the interest of world justice and peace.

"It seems clear to us," he continued, "that nations which protest the violation of international agreements are logically bound to prevent their respective nationals from supplying the instruments with which these treaties are broken."

The Council of Churches, declared Dr. Beaven, rejoices in the thoroughgoing investigation of the munitions industry the Senate is about to undertake.

"We hope this inquiry proceeds without fear or favor," he said. "The public is entitled to know to what extent, if any, the large navy advocates are financially interested in naval contracts."

Bolivians Maneuver To Get Premature Paraguayan Attack

ASUNCION, Paraguay, May 22 (AP)—Furious fighting raged today along scattered sections of the Chaco front as Bolivian forces maneuvered in an attempt to draw the Paraguayan army into a premature offensive upon Fort Ballivian.

An advance of the Paraguayan left wing to the north was reported, but the Minister of Defense in Asuncion said word from the battle zones indicated the Paraguayan command was not ready to launch its general advance.

Delay in opening the offensive against the fort, Bolivia's most important stronghold, indicated that Gen. Jose Estigarrib is taking fully into consideration the dangers that await his troops in what probably will be the decisive battle of the Gran Chaco warfare.

Between the Paraguayan army and the fort lies a mile-wide plain. Beyond and before Fort Ballivian, the Bolivian troops—though smaller in numbers — are strongly entrenched. Paraguay has 40,000 men concentrated along a 25-mile front; Bolivia 15,000 in and before the fort.

New York to Try Adult Education In Boarding Project

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—Arrangements are being made here to establish several adult educational centers, each with residential facilities, to help wage earners adjust themselves to the new leisure growing out of economic and social conditions and the shorter workday. Announcement of the scheme was made by Dr. J. B. Nash, of New York University, at a meeting of educators here last night. Dr. Nash, who also is a member of the advisory body on these centers, said work on the one to be established here was already started and that others would be opened in New Jersey in October.

According to plans described by Mr. S. A. Mathiasen, founder of the American Peoples College at Oetz, in the Austrian Tyrol, 50 or 60 young men and women will be brought together in residence at the centers in the city. An hour or two each evening and longer periods on weekends will be devoted to lecture-discussions on a wide variety of cultural and leisure time subjects, he said.

"Languages, music, the changing social scene, economics, sociology, personality philosophy, drama, dancing and handicrafts," were among the subjects to be taught, Mr. Mathiasen indicated. Musicians, stage artists, concert singers and lecturers will be brought to the centers from time to time. The program will be elastic, to give complete freedom to the individual.

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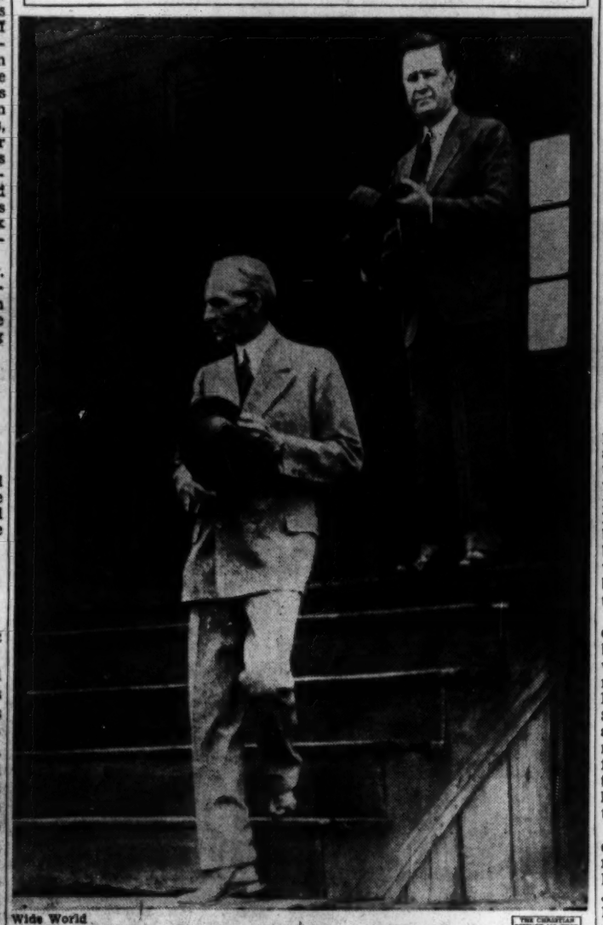
Ford Acquires Foster House



Wide World

Honors Composer of 'My Old Kentucky Home'
Reluctantly Leaves Balladist's Birthplace at Pittsburgh After Climbing Narrow Stairways and Peering Into Cellar.

Home of American Balladist To Join Ford's Early Village

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, May 22 — The birthplace of another famous American will soon be a part of Henry Ford's historic Greenfield Village in Dearborn, Mich. It is the home of the ballad composer, Stephen C. Foster, and now the humble abode is destined to become a neighbor of such other famous structures as the birthplace of Thomas A. Edison and the courthouse in which Abraham Lincoln first practiced law.

Mr. Ford made the final inspection of the Foster house last week before its approaching removal from its squalid lot in Pittsburgh's Lawrenceville district, to the Dearborn site. So pleased was he with his latest historical "buy" that he made two trips through the house, with members of his party following him up narrow stairways and into dark cellar corners.

Delighted With Purchase

Mr. Ford's visit made a red letter day for the three families living in the old house. In his anxiety to have the building removed to his village, he arranged for the tenants to be paid the equivalent of two months' rent in lieu of a removal notice.

"It can be reconstructed beautifully," Mr. Ford observed while standing on the sagging front porch.

This probably didn't impress the members of the three tenant families, some of whom have lived in the house for 36 years and are "anxious to get into a place with electric lights."

"See this woodwork," Mr. Ford continued. "It's all white pine. There's another floor underneath, too."

His hands covered with dirt and his gray suit the worse for his excursions into dusty corners, Mr. Ford pried into an old wooden shed adjoining the house and lugged forth several ancient pieces of furniture.

Insisted on "Another Look"

This completed, he and his associates made some business calls, but Mr. Ford insisted upon returning to the Foster house for "another look" before leaving here for Detroit.

Purchase of the weather-beaten house was made by Mr. Ford only after his agents were convinced that it is the actual birthplace of Foster, who is one of the manufacturer's favorite composers.

It was reported that Mr. Ford decided to buy the house after seeing a sketch of it on the back of one of the Foster compositions in his possession.

So much does Mr. Ford think of his newest find that he has assigned a private detective to guard it.

Salvador Expects To Push Exports By Recognizing Manchus

TOKYO, May 22 (AP)—Signor Leon Siguenza, El Salvador's Consul-General in Tokyo, declared today that his country's recognition of the Japanese-protected empire of Manchoukuo was "purely a matter of business, the outgrowth of San Salvador's acute need of new markets for her coffee."

He said that his Government had instructed him to do all in his power to dispel any suspicions that San Salvador was taking political action displeasing to the United States or calculated to breed discord between the United States and Japan.

Signor Siguenza denied bargaining with Japan prior to the granting of recognition to Manchoukuo, but admitted that San Salvador hoped the gesture would prove pleasing to Tokyo and assist in opening promising markets for coffee and sugar in Japan.

He said San Salvador had little hope of similar markets in Manchoukuo.

He explained that San Salvador's need of markets has become acute since Germany, which had purchased 40 per cent of the country's coffee exports, in March curtailed its purchases to 35 per cent.

"If America bought more than 20 per cent of our coffee exports, San Salvador would have less need for new outlets," Siguenza said.

Chemists Decorate Harvard President

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—The medal of the American Institute of Chemists, a major honor in the field of chemistry, was presented to Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, at a dinner here last night, "in recognition of his many contributions to chemical science."

This presentation was the third such honor bestowed on Dr. Conant within the last two years, others being the Chandler Medal of Columbia University and the William H. Nichols Medal of the New York branch of the American Chemical Society.

SANTA CRUZ INN

Twilight Park in the Catskills
HAINES FALLS, NEW YORK

Mile above sea level. Marvelous view. Swimming, riding, hiking, tennis, golf. Spring water, fresh vegetables. American plan. Moderate rates. Easily reached by motor, boat or train. Restricted. Write for illustrated folder. M. W. Purdy, Hotel Seville, 29th St., N. Y. C.

WHY NOT TAKE LIFE A BIT MORE EASY
—and serve more delicious foods* than ever before.
There is practically no limit to what you can do with perfectly cooked R&R CHICKEN MEAT.
FREE RECIPES—*Write for them*
RICHARDSON & ROBBINS
In Dover, Delaware, since 1855

U. S. Gov't Inspected

Chicken

** Recommended by C. Houston Goudiss, leading authority on food*

Monaco Decision Shows Connection With War Debts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 22—What may be the last legal action involving the long-since defaulted, but in Europe highly controversial bonds of the southern states, is seen in the rejection by the Supreme Court of the United States of the Monaco suit.

The decision sets up for the first time the important fundamental that an American state may not only not be sued by an individual against its consent—this has been established for many years—but that it may not also be sued by a foreign government.

Delicate Point Involved

The present case was ingeniously prepared, and in some ways represented the ablest effort to date of the powerful European interests which hold vast quantities of defaulted American bonds. No larger European government was willing to bring action in the Supreme Court because of the delicate points involved, and the obvious connection between these defaulted bonds and the defaulted war debts.

But the picturesque Principality of Monaco, best known for its gambling casino on Monte Carlo, was willing to take a chance—or let its name be used. So three holders of Mississippi bonds to the sum of $100,000—led by Lord Tweedmouth, a British peer with American connections—presented their bonds in free-will gift to Monaco. Monaco then brought suit, through a well-known New York firm of international lawyers.

Publicity for the old American default on state bonds synchronized neatly with the last war debts collection date—Dec. 15, and Chief Justice Hughes gives quietus to European expectations just as the debts issue is warming up again for the next date, June 15.

Quotes From Authorities

The Chief Justice, quoting freely from such authorities as James Madison, John Marshall and Alexander Hamilton, held it to be their intention in the Federal Constitution to render state inviolable to suit. He said:

"We conclude that the Principality of Monaco, with respect to the right to maintain the proposed suit, is in no better case than the donors of the bonds and that the application for leave to sue must be denied."

Monaco sought to establish the principle that suit could only be brought against Mississippi or any other American state by a foreign government or another American state. This contention now falls flat.

Mississippi, in reply, not only denied that its consent had been given, but contended as well that Monaco was not a "foreign state" and that its action was barred any way by the Statute of Limitations. The Chief Justice brushed aside these contentions and based his opinion solely on basic constitutional principles.

World Honors First Crossing Of the Atlantic Under Steam

Flags Fly and Whistles Toot in Many Ports on 115th Anniversary of Voyage of First Steam Packet, the Savannah

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—An epoch-making voyage that started 115 years ago, when the little steamship Savannah—the first steam vessel to cross the Atlantic—left the shores of the United States and headed for the open sea in the general direction of England, was commemorated today when Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of President Roosevelt, planted a 10-foot dogwood tree in Corlears Hook Park to mark the site of the shipyard where the Savannah was built.

Representatives of the city and state governments and a large group of school children attended the celebration.

Maritime groups in many cities in the United States have special programs scheduled to celebrate "Maritime Day" and American ships throughout the world and United States consular offices in foreign lands flew the flag today.

The Savannah was designed and built originally as a sailing packet for the New York-Havre trade, but was fitted before it was launched with a steam engine and adjustable paddle wheels. The vessel set out on its voyage across the Atlantic from Savannah, Ga., on May 22, 1819, and arrived in Liverpool on June 20.

Flags Wave in Washington In Memory of Savannah

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Flags fluttered today for the old steamship Savannah—the first of her kind to cross the Atlantic—whose smoke caused a false fire alarm when she steamed into Liverpool in 1819.

Small wonder the false alarm, for, in addition to the fact that no such ship was ever seen before in England, the historians recorded: "Pitch pine was used for her fuel."

One often-quoted account says great was the "surprise and admiration when she entered the harbor of Liverpool under bare poles, belching forth fire and smoke, yet uninjured."

Dimensions of the combined steam and sail ship were: Length 98.5 feet, beam 25.8 feet, draft 12.9 feet, gross tonnage 319.70. Her triumph, while short, was great. She did not pay. The company sold her "to New York parties, who took out her steam engine and made a packet of her." She foundered off Long Island in a heavy storm a few years later.

Roper Favors Subsidies To Aid Merchant Marine

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 21 (AP)—Specific subsidies for the merchant marine to replace the present form of governmental aid through ocean mail pay and development of major trunk lines through consolidations by ship operators were recommended yesterday by Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.

Speaking on the national maritime day program, he said the position of the United States as a creditor nation and the future development of its foreign trade is dependent to "a very large extent" upon an adequate merchant marine. The service also was termed an important and "vitally indispensable factor" in national defense.

The Secretary's address ushered in observance of National maritime day, set aside by Congress to commemorate the first successful trans-oceanic voyage under steam compulsion by the steamship Savannah in 1819.

How to keep your husband...happy!

DRAKE'S raisin pound CAKE

Is one fine food no man can pass by! Serve it for dessert tomorrow... and see your husband smile!

NRA CODE

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

WHOLE WHEAT BREAD

OTHER BREAD FAVORITES
Prize Bread SLICED OR UNSLICED
Belmont Sliced
Sweet Rye
Cracked Wheat
Sliced Rye

7c LARGE 20 oz LOAF

Special THIS WEEK!

The flavor of Prize Whole Wheat Bread is unexcelled. For years it has been a favorite with New Englanders. Here is your chance to become acquainted with its goodness. Try a loaf this week at this special price, and see for yourself

GOLDEN BANTAM CORN
FINAST BRAND—Grown and packed in Maine where the climate and soil produce the finest flavored corn.
3 No 2 Tins 29c

BURNHAM & MORRILL LOBSTER
A delicious deep sea lobster—choice meat—nice in newburg
No ½ Tin 25c

Baked Beans Burnham & Morrill 2 28 oz Tins 29c
Libby's Corned Beef 2 No 1 Tins 29c
Grapefruit Chill and Serve 2 No 2 Tins 23c
Peanut Butter Finast 2 1 Lb Bbls 25c
Kraft's Velveeta A Cheese Food ½ Lb Pkg 15c
Wesson Oil Makes Fried Foods More Palatable Pt Tin 21c

Tonight 10 o'clock WEEI
The famous operetta "Chocolate Soldier"
Palmolive Soap 2 Cakes 9c
Super Suds Makes Dishes Brighter 3 Pkgs 22c
S. O. S. Magic Scouring Pads Now in Handy 4 Pad Pkgs 2 Pkgs 23c

ELMWOOD CHICKEN
For the Holiday Luncheon or Picnic
3½ oz Glass Jar 23c
5½ oz Glass Jar 37c

HORMEL SOUPS
VEGETABLE 2 20 oz Tins 25c
ONION 2 20 oz Tins 33c

Puffed Rice Pkg 13c
Puffed Wheat Pkg 9c
Candy Hershey's—Nestle's or Suchard Swiss 3 Bars 10c
English Style Cookies Lb Pkg 31c
Baker's SHREDDED COCOANUT 4 oz Pkg 10c
Kre-mel Assorted Puddings 3 Pkgs 10c
Vegetable Soup ALICE 29 oz Tin 10c
Crystaline Salt 2 2 Lb Pkgs 15c
Ivory Soap 4 Lge Bars 35c 4 Med Cakes 21c
Zarex Syrup Pt Jug 21c
Uneeda Grahams, Premium or Champion Flakes Lb Pkg 17c

MEL-RIPE Bananas 4 Lbs 19c
FANCY BALDWIN Apples 4 Lbs 21c
GREEN Beans 2 Lbs 15c
Spinach 3 Lbs 15c
Carrots 2 [illegible]

PRICES [illegible]

Messages From Noted Persons Laud Career of Willis J. Abbot

The Christian Science Monitor gratefully acknowledges receipt of more telegrams commenting upon the character and career of its Contributing Editor, Mr. Willis J. Abbot, who passed on May 19:

Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General:

I have known Willis J. Abbot for so many years and entertained for him such a sincere feeling of affectionate friendship that the news of his passing distresses me deeply. All those who were privileged to know him will testify to his unusual talents and his remarkable gift of friendship. He was a fine man in every relationship of life.

Hiroshi Saito, Japanese Ambassador to the United States:

I am terribly shocked to learn of the sudden passing away of Mr. Abbot. His great and sympathetic understanding of the Japanese nation has been an important factor in bringing our two countries in brother friendship and his love will be sincerely remembered by many people in my country. I wish to express hereby my heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this lamentable bereavement.

The Minister of Greece and Madame Simopoulos, Washington:

Please accept our deepest sympathy.

Henry T. Rainey, Speaker of the House:

My close personal acquaintance with Willis J. Abbot extends back through 40 years of time. He was a cultured, scholarly gentleman devoted to the very highest ideals and throughout his long life he rendered his full measure of service. He leaves behind him thousands of friends who will remember him kindly as long as they live.

William Phillips, Undersecretary of State:

The death of Willis J. Abbot brings a sense of profound loss to his friends. His was the happiest type of citizenship; service to others was his motto throughout life, and he stood ready at all times to lend a helping hand to any cause in which this country and the world would benefit. He believed devotedly that a great newspaper has grave responsibilities in supporting right, justice and good government and his personal deep interest in the welfare of the Department of State is well known.

When the devaluation of our currency brought consternation and suffering in our foreign service, Mr. Abbot launched a movement in the Monitor to reveal the uphappy conditions existing among the thousands of the State Department's employees abroad. His efforts were successful and at the moment of his death, Congress is affording the desired relief. His many friends in the State Department and throughtout the Foreign Service will always remember him with affection and gratitude.

H. A. Garfield, president Williams College:

Deeply distressed to learn of Mr. Abbot's death. My associations with him during many years have strengthened my belief in him as a man and my appreciation of his ability to contribute as he has done to the public welfare. To his family and to the Monitor I can well understand the irreparable nature of the loss.

Adolph S. Ochs, publisher the New York Times:

I wish to extend to Mr. Abbot's family and to his associates on The Christian Science Monitor my deepest sympathy. I held him in the highest esteem and regard and cherish the memory of his friendship. He was one of the outstanding journalists of the day and stood for and practiced the best traditions of his profession. The country has lost a true patriot and a great and useful citizen.

Frank E. Gannett, publisher, Gannett Papers:

Willis J. Abbot was one of the outstanding figures in American journalism. Few men had more friends and admirers in the profession than he. He was a man of strong convictions and had the courage to express them. Not many have had the wide experience that he enjoyed. He was always a strong influence for the best in government and in American life. His powerful pen will be missed. Aside from being a great writer and a great newspaper maker he had a charming personality which endeared him to all who came in contact with him. He was one of my best friends and I grieve at his passing.

Ogden Reid, Editor, New York Herald Tribune:

Through the death of Willis J. Abbot, American journalism has lost a man of vision and distinction of mind. His wide interest in many subjects and his insistence on thorough and impartial presentation of topics that appealed to his readers helped make for The Christian Science Monitor a unique position among American dailies. Please accept my deepest sympathy for your loss.

George H. Blakeslee, president, board of trustees, World Peace Foundation:

Mr. Abbot was one of the American leaders in the movement to abolish war and make more friendly the relations between the nations of the world. He was a frequent and effective member of the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, a delegate to the Shanghai conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations and a devoted official of the Foreign Policy Association. As a trustee of the World Peace Foundation he was earnest in purpose, wise in counsel, kindly in judgment, and always highly esteemed by his colleagues on the board.

Casper S. Yost, editor of the editorial page, St. Louis Globe Democrat:

I hear with profound regret of the death of my friend, Willis J. Abbot. He was one of the great men in the field of journalism and was moreover a Christian gentleman.

Renzo Sawada, Consul General of Japan in New York:

I am shocked to hear of Mr. Abbot's passing. He has rendered invaluable services in fostering good will and friendship between America and Japan.

Louis Wiley, Business Manager, the New York Times:

I extend to the members of the Monitor Editorial Board my sincere sympathy in the loss sustained with the passing of Willis J. Abbot. His was a notable career in American journalism. He showed the world that it is not only possible but profitable to engage in daily journalism of a high-minded and ennobling character.

H. S. Southam, managing editor, Ottawa Citizen:

Willis J. Abbot's editorial contributions to The Christian Science Monitor have been a constant inspiration to the Citizen staff and to others with whom this newspaper is associated in the Canadian field. He manifested a warm sympathetic interest in the unfolding of Canadian nationhood. When he visited the Dominion he made friends everywhere. He took a very special interest in the work of the International Joint Commission, North America's unique board of conciliation between Canada and the United States. Many admirers in Canada would have liked to have seen him serving as one of the United States commissioners on this tribunal, when reports were current that President Hoover had consulted with him with regard to this possible appointment. At the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Shanghai in 1931 Willis J. Abbot's fund of practical experience and breadth of international vision helped to promote harmony at a critical time. It meant much to one member of the Citizen staff to be associaed with such a genial traveling companion in the Far East. It is a memory of good fellowship to be cherished.

Percy S. Bullen, dean of English correspondents in the United States, representative of the Daily Telegraph, London:

I cherish the memory and example of Dr. Abbot beyond my power to adequately express.

To journalists throughout the world Dr. Abbot was known as the valiant champion of great ideas and an idealist who has left an indelible impression upon all those who are striving to make cleaner and better newspapers. His work as a leader in journalism and a pioneer in the task of promoting international friendship will, I am confident, inspire his successors in the task of directing The Christian Science Monitor.

There is one feature in the numerous varied activities undertaken by Dr. Abbot with which I am personally acquainted. I refer to his zeal for the betterment and advancement of journalism as a profession. He had a great regard for the achievements of the British Institute of Journalists in securing improved conditions for British reporters and was kind enough a few years ago to ask me, as overseas representative of that institute, to attend the annual conference of newspaper publishers in Washington. It was a privilege and a pleasure to accept. From that day the accomplishments and objectives of the British Institute, which commenced work 40 years ago in London, have been well known in America and the American Guild of Newspapermen recently established is modeled very largely upon the British professional body.

It is the belief of all those newspapermen who knew and appreciated the work of Willis Abbot, not only in America but in the English-speaking countries generally, that he will have a niche forever in the place reserved for the truly great.

Howard Hyde Russell, founder of Anti-Saloon League:

The high privilege long enjoyed of warm and intimate friendship with Willis Abbot makes his death a deep shock to me. I shall join in sincere sorrow with the Editorial Board and with members of the Christian Science family throughout the world.

Editor Willis Abbot was zealous and very effective for the cause of sobriety with heart, pen and voice. He will be missed by various national committees with which he loved to coöperate, and especially by the Anti-Saloon League, in which for several years he was one of the vice-presidents. At convention, mass meetings, and especially in numerous and largely attended dry luncheons and dinners in great cities Mr. Abbot was a popular guest speaker because of deep earnestness and sparkling humor. Officers of our league and hosts of his friends among all the churches will remember him not only as a prolific, versatile, convincing writer but also as a most gracious, cheerful and eloquent advocate of the dry cause.

In a recent exchange of letters Mr. Abbot confidently predicted future revulsion of sentiment which will again repress and suppress liquor traffic.

The words of tribute come to mind I heard Wendell Phillips speak regarding Charles Sumner: "He possessed great powers devoted to noble ends; great success in the achievement of those ends and an unsullied private life." These words fitly describe the character and life of this distinguished editor, Willis J. Abbot.

Oswald Garrison Villard, journalist:

I profoundly mourn Willis J. Abbot and regret his death as a loss to American journalism. The finest part of his career was his association with The Christian Science Monitor which he helped to make outstanding in American journalism for independence, cleanliness, admirable foreign news and weighty editorials. Mr. Abbot was one of the strong men in American journalism with an open and alert mind that kept its vigor and its readiness to accept new ideas until the end.

Raymond L. Buell, president of Foreign Policy Association:

The passing of Willis J. Abbot is a severe blow to American journalism and political education. Not only was Mr. Abbot a leading journalist in the domestic field, but he was one of our most active supporters of intelligent non-sentimental international coöperation. He will be especially missed by the Foreign Policy Association, in whose work he played an active part.

Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, Editor, the Christian Century:

Willis J. Abbot was highly respected and admired by every man and woman interested in maintaining the high ideals of journalism. Trained in every department of the daily press, with a wide experience drawn from vital contact with the whole range of human interests from public affairs to the inner realities of religion, from the most petty activities of local politics to the broad idealism and practicality of internationalism, he was one of the most outstanding journalistic figures of our time. He will be genuinely missed by all his widely scattered colleagues who are trying to hold aloft the banner of a clean and honest printed page.

Will H. Hays, president, Motion Picture Producers and Distributors:

Willis J. Abbot was a fine student, a great editor and a loyal friend. As a delineator of public events he had few equals. His judgment was sound and his vision wide. His loftiness of spirit and the force of his personality made him one of those the world can ill afford to lose.

Dr. Lyman Powell, author and clergyman:

When a Bishop said to me the other day that Jesus was a gentleman, Willis J. Abbot came instantly into my mind as the modern type of gentleman. Still in school when Mr. Abbot was working with Lafcadio Hearn and interviewing Jefferson Davis, I watched with admiration his ascent to the top in his noble profession both as newspaperman and upbuilder of the best daily paper in the world.

His "Watching the World Go By," appearing every little while in The Christian Science Monitor, I always read with promptness and with profit. I shall miss him more than any words may indicate. But having had a gracious share of his friendship and also his helpful counsel in the preparation of my book on Mrs. Eddy, I shall still think of Willis J. Abbot as a pilgrim of the infinite whose windows will ever be open toward the sunrise.

Senator William Gibbs McAdoo of California:

Willis J. Abbot exemplified in the highest degree the finest qualities of American citizenship. In character, in ideals, in patriotism and in service to the public, he was as admirable as he was unusual. His life was filled with useful achievement for his country and for humanity.

Salvationists Glad to Obey the King

Acme P. & A.

Salvation Army Band at Buckingham

They Are Seen Playing by the King's Command in the Forecourt of Buckingham Palace on a Recent Historic Occasion.

It is not often that any group of musicians are honored by a command to appear before the Sovereign, a command which, by the way, is most eagerly desired and which is considered a great honor. The organization in the picture is known as the Chalk Farm Band, and has been led for 35 years by Mr. Punchard, conductor.

Mansfield Requests Teachers To Return Part of Their Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

line up the side of the chart. They are finding jobs in chosen professions.

Harvard, M. I. T. and Boston University report more jobs for students, both school part-time work and placements for graduates. Jobs for undergraduates are up 20 per cent, says Harvard's employment office. Graduates are finding work more readily, especially in engineering and chemical fields. Tech and B. U. note jobs are more numerous than last year, which they say was "rotten." They add the improvement is significant, however.

Mulloney Trial

Defense Rests

One lone witness today took upon himself the job of proving Daniel C. Mulloney not guilty of violating certain banking laws. Counsel for the former president of the closed Federal National Bank startled the Federal court room out of its normal serenity when, after his first witness, Mr. Philip J. Baird, had stepped from the stand, he announced "defense rests."

Mr. Baird, a former director of the defunct bank, said he was present at a directors' meeting when a line of credit sought by Mr. Mulloney was discussed. Although he said he could not recall the details, he noted that the directors "did not seem to object" to Mr. Mulloney's plans.

Following the Government's only rebuttal witness, both the Government and the defense rested. Motions for a directed verdict of not guilty were presented to Judge Hugh D. McLellan, who then adjourned court until tomorrow.

Meanwhile Federal Judge Elisha H. Brewster, in another action, yesterday decreed Mr. Mulloney not guilty of fraud when he took $90,000 worth of notes and mortgages belonging to the Salem Trust Company four days before that bank, along with the Federal National, locked its doors.

Police

Plate-Changers

Criminals crossing town and city lines foil police. Such boundaries can in effect be eleminated by cooperation. Newton and Needham have a case in point.

A Needham housewife, about her daily affairs, happened to see some motorists changing the license plates on their car. The Millen-Faber case had made her conscious of the possible significance—so she notified the police.

Over the teletype went the message to Newton headquarters. Then on the air over Newton's new radio system. A Needham radio-equipped car picked it up. It was at the scene of the plate-changing so quick that only one man was able to get into the car and escape.

Within a half-hour the missing man and car were picked up by Newton police who had heard the same message.

The car had been stolen in Newton.

Legislative

Voice of People Growing

The Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, long impervious to the blasts of public opinion, may soon feel every zephyr of public sentiment. Today the legislative committee on state administration reported favorably a bill providing for the selection of the commissioners by popular vote rather than by the Governor.

Through gubernatorial appointment the commissioners can ward off public opinion. The new measure would put them in closer contract with the voters, who can meet inaction with reprisal at the polls.

Strikes

Difference of Opinion

Some of the shoe workers in Peabody wanted to go to work yesterday. Some wanted to strike. In the resulting clash two were beaten and another arrested. Police rescued one man but not before he had been cut and bruised about the head by strikers, one of whom was placed under arrest. Fellow workers retrieved the other injured man from a mob of strikers.

Miscellaneous

Dressed Up Ships

One hundred and fifteen years ago the steamer Savannah pushed off from its dock in the Georgia city of that name, puffed across the Atlantic to Liverpool, ushered in a new era in transportation. Today ships in Boston Harbor dressed in their Sunday best while Boston itself joined the nation in observing the second National Maritime Day, proclaimed by President Roosevelt in memory of the Savannah voyage. The celebration also is broadened to include tribute to the John Randolph, first iron ship to be built in the United States, launched July 9, 1834.

Cool Caterpillar

An autogiro slowly flew across the skies above New Haven, Conn., states the Associated Press. Behind it trailed a long advertising banner. Suddenly it burst into flames. The pilot stuck to the ship, finally got it over a small, green park, started to descend. Then he realized children were playing on what had looked like his haven of safety. Despite heat and smoke he breathlessly nosed the burning ship on once more. Finally over the harbor, he jumped out in his parachute while the plane dropped into the water.

Pilot Fred M. Soule was uninjured but his plane was completely wrecked. He had put the safety of others before his own, could well be rated an honor member of the Caterpillar Club made up of pilots who have jumped to safety in parachutes.

Memorial Library Started at New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—A Walter Tisné Memorial Library has been started at New York University, with the presentation by Dr. W. Franklyn Paris, director of the Hall of American Artists at the University, of a collection of 100 books on Franco-American historical relations, Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of the institution, announced May 19.

A special bookplate has been designed for the books in the Tisné Library, and Dr. Paris will start a fund for the development and care of the collection, Dr. Chase said.

Discussing the part which the Tisné family played in the early history of North America, Dr. Paris said they had aided in the colonization of Canada as early as 1705.

Will Rogers Applauded In Dramatic Stage Rôle

HOLLYWOOD, May 22 (AP)—The movie colony today accepted Will Rogers, film comedian, as a stage actor following his first appearance here in Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness."

"I wonder what Barrymore would say now," Will Rogers commented as he was drawn from backstage by applause as the last curtain dropped.

"The cast does all the work and I take all the bows," he said. "I don't know what the drama is all about but I am trying to 'wrassle' with it. It's the only racket I've never been mixed up in before."

Women Challenged To Rid World Of War and Poverty

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 22 (AP)—Economic planning must continue, with a better system of distribution of wealth and a greater sense of responsibility in the choice of public officials, Mrs. Roland M. Baker, president, told the annual convention of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters here today.

War and poverty are the two demons that menace the world today, she aserted, and women must accept their place in double harness to help rid the world of these consuming evils.

Women are challenged to take their place in rebuilding the economic and political order with as little loss to the fundamental ideals of freedom as possible, said Mrs. True Worthy White, secretary of political education, in her report.

Swanson Aide at San Juan

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 22 (AP)—The United States cruiser Louisville, with Mr. Henry L. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, aboard, arrived today on an unannounced mission. He visited St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, yesterday.

Permanent Wave $7.50-$10
and all other beauty services
Miss Hattie
BEAUTY SALON
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NEW YORK CITY

Women's Potential Power Stressed By Federation's Head

(Continued from Page 1)

that there has been an increasingly close coöperation with the United States Government is proof of a great change in club thinking and action, she asserted, during the last 12 months.

Mrs. Poole reported the President of the United States three times has by letter expressed his appreciation of intelligent coöperation given by club women of the United States.

To help the Government in its work of adaptation after a year of experimentation was urged as the next task of club women by Mrs. Poole.

"I vision the General Federation of Women's Clubs reminding these United States at the present time that they were founded upon rugged individualism, but trussed by faith and idealism. During the past 50 years we have drifted far afield, but it would be a fatal mistake, as we make radical adjustments, to say none of the past should be salvaged for tomorrow.

"During the last year we have experimented far and wide. We might call it a year of experimentation. This year is to be, I vision, one of adaptation, and you, the club women, must be leaders in this very difficult task.

"Fatal indifference to public good of yesterday and the growing sentiment that the Government can and will feed and clothe us without any effort upon our part, are both concepts which would eventually lead to disaster.

"Let us work toward a tomorrow, where every citizen of these United States may have the opportunity to make his own way, confident that if he does his part, he will have protection against a tragic future."

A new day would indeed dawn, declared Mrs. Poole, if the laws of the land were obeyed: "If we fearlessly and openly condemned crime and racketeering; if goods made under unsanitary conditions, and too long working hours were boycotted; and if that great molder of public opinion, the motion picture industry, found that only the best, cleanest and most worthwhile motion pictures paid to be produced."

Club women were greeted Monday night as the convention opened by Gov. J. Marion Futrell of Arkansas. A pageant depicting Arkansas history followed. The club women were welcomed also by Senator Hattie W. Caraway.

Laundry Codes Up for Decision At End of Trial

The laundry business in Massachusetts today stands as an example of what is happening all through the personal service industry of the nation.

For 90 days the laundry owners of Massachusetts worked under a trial code. The code went out of effect May 16. Now the industry faces the future, and in the opinion of various laundry owners there are a multitude of loopholes through which trouble may come.

Mr. Porter Johnson, laundry owner of Cambridge, Mass., and leader in the laundry code activities, declares that the code fixing maximum hours and minimum wages came as an inestimable boon to a floundering industry. There were intolerable sweatshop conditions. Unscrupulous employers were paying their employees a few dollars a week and operating on long hour schedules.

Under the President's reemployment agreement, and under the temporary code these conditions were wiped out. So much the code did.

There were others who wished to see a fixed scale of prices. With this group Mr. Johnson disagrees. For in price fixing Mr. Johnson sees a grave threat to the laundry industry.

Australian Trade Gains

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE—An increase of 19 per cent in Australia's 1933 overseas trade as compared with the previous year is revealed in statistics recently issued by the Commonwealth Government. The total value of the country's overseas trade last year was £154,871,331 as compared with £129,715,499 for 1932.

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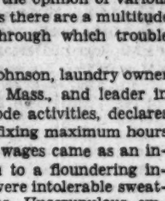

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Boston Snapshots

"Over the Moon"—Wide, green meadows, streams burbling under bridges made of granite, old stone houses with their eyes closed by blistered shutters — the Harvard Shaker Village lay silent and deserted as we drove up to the great red barn in the middle of the valley. The village and all its surrounding land had now been acquired by an advocate of the single tax plan, but as yet it remains almost empty, just as the last of the Shakers left it.

We walked along the avenue of maples, which once echoed the singing of psalms, and at the end climbed laboriously up the "holy hill." In the closing on the levelled summit we found the slotted stone which once contained a venerated tablet, which was removed and buried in secret when the colony was abandoned.

Returning to the barn, we examined the ancient glories of several luxurious horse-drawn vehicles, still standing in the carriage house. A small brass plate on the rear axle of one plush-cushioned conveyance announced in engraved longhand that it had been built in Amesbury—but unfortunately it had no date.

Just before we set off again along the road toward the Harvard Observatory and Prospect Hill, we glanced at the roof of the barn. We have heard about the cow that jumped over the moon, but here was a golden bull caught in the very act of taking off for a similar flight —with his front legs still braced on a cross bar of the weather vane. We supposed it did get a little lonely for him up there now.

"Art of Seeing"—The object of the Woodbury School is to teach the art of seeing. When a student has begun to master this art he is well on the way to mastery of expression as well—but even if he goes no further in this direction he has opened a door leading to many new delights. In the exhibition of students' work now on view at 132 Riverway, it is easy to feel the freshness which results from this point of view.

As we stepped into the big studio, to the left of the lobby of the rather somber building, a tide of color flowed around. Near the door Charles H. Woodbury's own sea pictures offered a refreshing contrast to the humid warmth outside. These, it was explained, are the canvases which Mrs. Jack Gardner was unable to buy from the artist—whose refusal to sell them raised him high in her estimation.

The rest of the room is filled with students' work—each painting being done in less than two hours, so that the impressions gained through "the art of seeing" could lose none of their spontaneity. As individual pictures were pointed out, we discovered that the most strikingly colorful examples had been painted by people into whose own experience very little color entered ordinarily. They had learned to seize upon its beauty wherever it did occur.

The exhibition opened yesterday afternoon and will remain open daily until Friday, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

Music Out of Doors—A symphonic band of 150 pieces and a crorus of 3500 voices will give an open-air concert on the Waltham High School Athletic Field tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. The proceeds of the concert will be used to send the Waltham High School Band to the National Band Contest at Des Moines.

Captain Charles O'Neill, director of the Royal 22nd Regiment Grenadier Guards Band, in Quebec, and president of the American Bandmasters' Association, will be the guest conductor.

It is expected that the volume of music will be sufficient to drown the humming of any mosquitoes which may obtain free admission.

Danger Evidently Rife—The two advertised features at one downtown movie theater this week are "Riptide" and "Wild Cargo." Intrepid audiences are coming through the ordeal safely, however.

The Eternal Triangle—Two friends and their dog reclined on the grass in the Fenway. The sun shone warmly. The rippling water made pleasant lapping sounds at the edge of the grass. Presently an added swishing drew attention to the arrival of a pair of ducks. One swam around at length while the other stood on the shore in comfortable admiration. Then a third bird appeared in the offing. She cast an approving eye upon the drake on the bank—and decided to chase his first companion further into the stream.

The dog, who had only been waiting for a good excuse to open hostilities, rose slowly on tense muscles. His hind leg trembled expectantly. But noticing these lowering clouds of war, his mistress spoke up—"Be a good dog now. Don't get excited. Don't you know ducks always think that three's company and two's none?"

The dog sank back with a disappointed expression. His mistress picked another blade of grass—and all three ducks waddled up the bank together to stand awhile in a shady spot.

Mushroom Figures Released

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., May 22—About 17,000,000 pounds of mushrooms were consumed in the United States during the past 12 months, according to the Mushroom Growers' Coöperative Association. It also was revealed that Kennett Square, Penna., is the chief source of this delicacy, having furnished more than 85 per cent of the total consumed during the year.

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Out Along the North Shore Provides Picturesque Tour

Salem, Beverly, Gloucester, Marblehead All Are Names of Cities Richly Endowed With Tradition of Early New England

Historical Jaunts in New England
Eighth of 10 Articles

To Gloucester via Salem and Beverley brings to the Boston visitor one of New England's most picturesque drives. Located along the rugged coastline of the North Shore these towns contain capital historical material.

Lynn—This city is actually older than Boston having been settled in 1629. From the very first it has been a manufacturing town. One of the original settlers was a tanner, and then later the first iron works in New England was established here. This was founded in 1642 and John Winthrop Jr. was interested in the project. In the Lynn public library may be seen the first kettle cast in America. The site of the iron foundry was on the Saugus River. The neighboring bogs supplied the iron as well as peat which was used for fuel.

The drive continues on from Lynn along the shore to Swampscott, thence to Marblehead. Although Marblehead is a short distance off the beaten highway, it is well worth one's time to drive along its narrow streets and view the wide expanse of ocean from its shores.

Marblehead—founded in 1629. In Abbot Hall may be seen the original deed to the peninsula, bearing the totem signatures of the Indian chiefs. This town has often been referred to as the "Birthplace of the American Navy." For here is true atmosphere of the sea and of the old fishing and privateering days.

Many vivid memories of the Revolution are recalled, which the Marblehead inhabitants played an intense part. The famous painting of the "Spirit of '76" hangs in Abbot Hall.

Other interesting places to visit here are the historic Lee Mansion built in 1768 and now maintained by the Marblehead Historical Society, and the St. Michael's Episcopal Church, erected in 1714, one of the oldest Episcopal churches in America.

And then there is the Old Town House, built in 1727, oftentimes called "Marblehead's 'Cradle of Liberty.'" In the loft of this building the instigators of the Revolution met in secret to conspire against England. John Glover, shoemaker patriot, recruited his famous regiment here. He was in command of the twenty-first Massachusetts foot regiment, "all but four of the 900 Marblehead seamen, whose skill made possible the retreat of the Continental forces from Long Island and saved the day at Trenton by ferrying the army across the Delaware."

Salem—A short distance from Marblehead and a city richly endowed with old houses, museums and relics. After Plymouth, Salem is the oldest permanent settlement in New England. Settled in 1626 as a commercial venture by a Roger Conant, the town took its present name, a scriptural name meaning "Peace." To most of the country, Salem means "witches, the House of Seven Gables and Nathaniel Hawthorne." This city in the early days was one of New England's greatest shipping ports.

There are numerous old houses which the visitor will find much interest. Among a few of the most famous are the following: The Pickering House, 1660; Narbonne House, 1670; the Witchcraft Court House, where trials were held; the Witch House, 1675; the John Ward House, 1684 and the Peirce-Nichols House, 1782.

Salem was not the first to have the practice of witchcraft. This practice occurred nearly a half century before on the Connecticut coast and then in Plymouth, Charlestown and Boston. It was in 1692 that Salem actually experienced witchcraft and it lasted a very short time.

Beverly. Incorporated in 1668. Here was built America's first cotton mill in 1778. Also located here is the old Balch House, built about 1638 by John Balch. Another interesting house is the John Cabot House, built in 1781 and now owned by the Beverly Historical Society.

Gloucester: America's second fishing port and Massachusetts's easternmost city.

Gloucester was settled in 1623 and with it a fishing station. Since that time its people have been connected directly with the fisherman's hard yet romantic life.

From this port the first vessel of the schooner type was launched in 1714. A story is told that "a boy watching her trial trip and marveling at her speed, cried, 'See how she schoons!' 'A schooner let her be!' said the builder standing by."

It is well to just nose about the nooks and corners of this sea-faring city. One never knows what interesting tale of the sea will turn up or what historical record will be encountered. It is a place of beauty and well worth exploring.

Delaware Libraries Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., May 22—During the last six months 27 new libraries have been established in rural Sussex County through work of the Mather Library Foundation, which extends aid to small communities in establishment of stations where books may be available. The libraries have been set up in public schools, and each such school will raise funds to match the amount furnished by the Foundation.

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Nothing Brings the Past Closer Than an Old House

Interesting Spots North of Boston

Upper Left: Sargent Murray Gilman Hough House, Built in 1768. Upper Right: The Old Town House at Marblehead, Mass. Lower Left: Gen. Grail Putnam Birthplace in Danvers (Old Salem), Built in 1648. Lower Right: House of the Seven Gables, About Which Hawthorne Wrote. It Is in Salem, Mass. Center: Map of Route Traveled.

NRA Marks Time Awaiting Second Darrow Report

White House Is Believed to Favor Board Be Abolished June 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 22—Opposing forces in the Darrow report battle settled back in the trenches today for the next offensive scheduled to come within a week when a new report from the Recovery Review Board covering six more codes is expected.

In the meantime Washington sought to estimate the effect of the events of the last two days during which oratorical blasts were hurled back and forth between the NRA and the Darrow board camp with a vigor and rapidity never before approximated in inter-departmental quarrels within the confines of the Federal Government.

The board itself was under the threat of abolition as the White House let it be known where its sympathies lie. But whether Mr. Clarence Darrow, fighting Chicago criminal lawyer, and his associates on the board will submit lamely to their dismissal is another question. The White House is under the impression that the board automatically goes out of existence on June 1. But the board insists there is no such time limitation in the executive order which set it up and is going ahead with plans for further hearings as though its continuation were a matter of course.

In the meantime Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson announced that he would insist when the next report comes out that he be given time to prepare his answer for simultaneous publication just as was done with the first. It was this delay to enable the NRA to get out its answer which has most aroused the resentment of the Darrow board toward the Administration.

On capitol Hill the reaction to the report was one of extreme caution. The great majority refused to make any comment at all and insisted on keeping entirely out of the controversy.

General Johnson announced a projected change in the organization of the NRA. The three advisory boards, consumers, labor and industrial—are to be coordinated under a new advisory council. Codes will in the future be submitted to the council instead of to each board separately.

The change involves lumping the research, secretarial and file divisions of the three boards with probable reductions in personnel. Efficiency and time-saving is the objective.

N. Y. Senate Meets June 19 To Hear Thayer Finding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22—The New York State Senate will meet on June 19 to decide what action it would take in the case of Senator Warren T. Thayer (R.) of Chateaugay, in connection with his activities while chairman of the important Senate public service committee in behalf of utility interests. A call for the special session will be made by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman at the request of Senator William T. Byrne (D.) of Loudonville, chairman of the judiciary committee.

The extraordinary session is expected to last two days, the first of which would be devoted to reviews of the inquiry by Mr. Clayton R. Lusk, counsel for Senator Thayer, and Mr. Paul J. McAuley, judiciary committee counsel. On the second day the Senators will vote whether Senator Thayer should be expelled or acquitted.

Coudert Declares League of Nations Is Hope of Millions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—Abandonment of sanctions by the League of Nations as over ambitious at the present time, and concentration on mobilizing world opinion against an aggressor, was recommended by Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer and president of the New York branch of the League of Nations Association, last night in the fourth address of a series by the Intercollegiate Council in coöperation with the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.

Mr. Coudert categorically denied that the record of failures ascribed to the League could bring its career to a close. The League must remain the embodiment of "the hopes and aspirations for peace of millions of men throughout the world," he held.

"Even in the darkest hours, when its enemies rejoiced and its friends are saddened," he said, "the ideal of the League remains far stronger than its weaknesses.

"Recognizing frankly that certain over-optimistic provisions, such as the sanctions, have been found impractical for the present, the fact remains that the League itself will live because the world cannot live without it as a necessary counterpart to the forces of war that are tending toward ruin."

Anti-Nazi Forces Battle Hitlerites In New Jersey Riot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IRVINGTON, N. J., May 22—A pro-Hitler meeting in an auditorium here last night developed into a riot that lasted more than an hour and involved more than 1000 persons, with bricks, broom sticks, rocks and stench bombs used freely as weapons. The local police could not handle the mob and three squads of Newark police reserves were rushed to the scene to restore order.

The arrival here of a New York delegation of 75 members of the Friends of New Germany, dressed in blue uniforms, who made the trip in two motorbuses to attend the meeting of the local group, started the trouble. Several hundred persons had gathered in Lyons Avenue outside the auditorium, where the meeting was to be held.

When the first blue-uniformed visitors alighted from a motorbus, two automobiles pulled up alongside and opened the attack. The fight immediately became general, and an extra detail of local police, although they used their night sticks freely, lost ground steadily to the combatants.

Within the auditorium another mêlée started, which reached its height when a group of the Nazi opponents outside sent a shower of bricks through the window. Thirty-five persons were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. Fifteen, or more, were injured.

Gratitude for Aid When Idle Brings $16.80 to New York City

Edward Topek, One of 25,000 to Get Free Lodging, Comes Back to Pay 'Honor Debt' With Money Saved From Wages of New Job as Janitor

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—New York City's fund for homeless men was enriched by $16.80—the check of Mr. Edward Topek in payment for shelter at the municipal lodging house while he was jobless and without resources last winter.

Mr. Topek, who came to America as a Polish immigrant, has a job now—not the kind for which he was trained—that of motion-picture mechanic, but a job none the less. He has not done film work since 1931, when he was laid off and for 27 months looked in vain for other work.

The money he had saved lasted that long; then he tried park benches, but the weather grew bitter. When he applied at the city's hotel at 432 East 25th Street, he was taken in and put up for 56 nights, and two meals a day were given him at the Young Men's Christian Association in the Bowery. Meanwhile he continued to make his round of employment agencies and at night attended classes at City College. Finally, he got a janitor's job for $55 a month with room free.

Yesterday he walked into the municipal lodging house and inquired of Mr. Joseph Mannix, the superintendent, how much he owed the city.

"You owe us nothing," Mr. Mannix said. "You are only one of more than 25,000 men we've given lodging to this past winter."

"But I am working now," Mr. Topek told him; "I insist upon repaying the money."

When he got up to go, Mr. Mannix asked him where he was bound.

"Why, down to the Bowery 'Y,'" said Mr. Topek. "You see, I owe them $18.40 for the meals they gave me."

The Topek refund was a "twister" for city relief red tape to assimilate, because there seemed no way the city could legally accept the money. However, Public Welfare Commissioner William Hodson decided it could go into an unofficial fund which he set up to aid homeless men in small ways for which there was no formal provision. This was started in January with a $1000 donation from the sheriff's jury.

Meanwhile, the investigation of relief faking which the Fusion administration is conducting through Mr. Edward A. Corsi, director of the Emergency Home Relief Bureau, is taking the form of a determined campaign to drive off relief rolls all families not rightfully there. Mr. Corsi, whose inquiry of 2½ months has restored $25,181 of fraudulent dispensations to the relief funds, proposes to organize his investigators as a police corps to keep the city's home-relief system free of fraud. There is ample evidence, he said, that one person in 20 on the city relief rolls has a bank account, job or income of one kind or another, and is really ineligible for relief.

Cochran Seeks Senatorship

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Representative John J. Cochran (D.) of Missouri announced yesterday he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Senator in Missouri.

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Rates—Banff Springs Hotel—European Plan. Single—$5.50 up. Double—$8.50 up. Chateau Lake Louise—European plan. Single—$6.00 up. Double—$8.00 up. Emerald Lake Chalet—American Plan. Single—$7.00 per day; Double—$6.50 each per day. Reduced family rates. Low green fees. Banff opens June 13, others June 22—Sept. 10.

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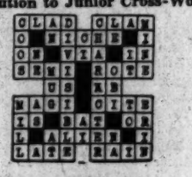


Progress in Education

Latin Pro and Con

Ancient and Modern Question Stirs English Schools

By Henry C. Ellis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, Eng.

THE privileged position of Latin as a subject for study in the curriculum of English schools was once more strongly to the fore in the deliberations of the annual conference of preparatory school masters held recently in London. Though the conference is over, and other conferences have come and gone, the question still agitates the minds of educationists and will continue to do so until, if it ever happens, Latin follows the example of Greek, and disappears from the compulsory list of subjects in which the intending undergraduate of Oxford and Cambridge must qualify himself before entry. It is clearly indicated that the opponents of Latin exist in large numbers outside the ancient universities and outside the professions, but it is equally clear that any move for reform must come from those centers of learning, inasmuch as those students who intend to carry their education to the last possible stage must ultimately come within their orbit and influence whether by way of the preparatory school and the public school, or by way of the state-aided secondary school.

As curricula are planned at present there is no avoiding what some call the dead hand of Latin, except by way of the "modern side" of a school, which leads not to the professions but to industry and commerce and physical science. But any criticism from that quarter immediately calls forth the reply that the criticism is dictated by utilitarianism without regard for the wide culture that is implied in the word education.

Growing Opposition

So far the position as between the advocates of and opponents of Latin is one of stalemate, with perhaps a steadily growing mass of opinion against it. It is thought by those closely in touch with the universities that no revolutionary changes are possible at the moment; but the near future will certainly give grounds for hope that what is now compulsory may be changed to a voluntary basis. In fact, there is no less authority than that of Dr. Norwood, the headmaster of Harrow School, for this belief.

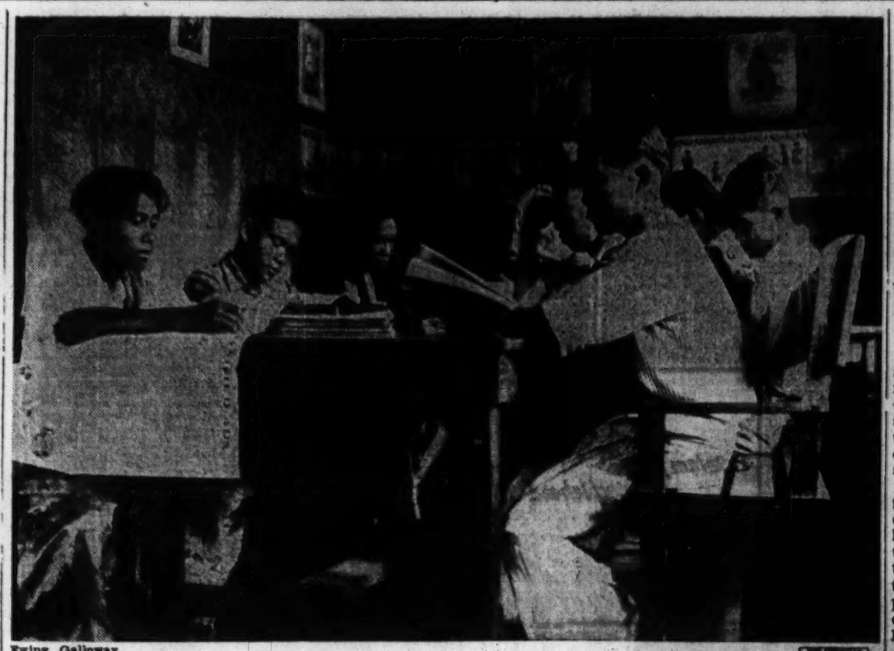
Dr. Norwood's address to the annual conference of preparatory schoolmasters, which was the feature of the gathering, summed up thoroughly the arguments for and against the large amount of time consumed in English schools by the study of Latin. There are many who point out that a large number of boys never get anything from its study but a sense of failure and inferiority. Starting badly on insecure foundations they never recover during the school period the ground they have lost, in comparison with others to whom the language appears to come more easily. If they manage to secure a pass in the school certificate examination at the age of 16 the subject is then dropped, perhaps, and they have not gained in return for all their study, say the objectors, any appreciable compensating acquaintance with the meaning of the laws, literature, history and general significance of Roman civilization. Moreover, it is maintained, a large majority of boys seldom gain sufficient command over Latin to enable them to grasp more intelligently those modern languages, English, French, Spanish and Italian, which are largely based on it.

Those Who Believe in It

On the other hand, there is a considerable school of thought which regards Latin as an invaluable mental discipline, on the ground that what a pupil likes least, because of the mental effort involved, that is best for him. And that the minority who make nothing of Latin would probably make nothing of any other subject. Moreover, it is asked, what has been proposed that would make an adequate substitute for it as a mental training? It would be a retrograde step to present boys who instead of acquiring some smattering of Latin offer in its place other subjects no better understood.

The problem of what should be substituted instead of Latin is engaging the earnest attention of the Board of Edueation even now. Dr. Norwood would have a basis of English culture, intended to produce sound citizens, including history, geography, languages and literature, with less mathematics and a different study of physical science, and only one foreign language. He believes also in thorough physical education, training of eye and ear and hand, and a general knowledge of the world in which a pupil lives.

At present the struggle for the school certificate precludes all this, and the emphasis laid by the business world on the school certificate, when it includes a sufficient number of credits to be equal to matriculation standard, stands in the way of any change at present, pending a revolution of thought in these matters. Until Latin can be substituted by something else with the consent of the universities, the conclusion seems to be that it is preferable not to interfere with it but rather to concentrate on improving the teaching of it so that its students progress with a better realization of their own capacities.



Ewing Galloway

Moro Boys of the Philippines Islands

These Boys, Members of Muhammadan Tribes, Are Being Taught Academic Subjects, and Also Farming, Building, Road Making and Other Agricultural and Industrial Material.

The Moros, as Muhammadans, formerly were taught only to recite the Koran in Arabic, and much of their activity was said to be lawless. Today, those who attend the industrial and vocational school in Jolo, founded by Bishop Brent of the Episcopal church, are taught to sow, reap and market crops, to build houses, and to take part in wholesome sports. They are seen here reading American newspapers and magazines.

College Paper With a Conscience

Reforms Put Through, Abuses Abolished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT an energetic editorial staff of a college newspaper can accomplish in uncovering and correcting unfavorable conditions on the campus and in the administration, is shown in the record of the senior board of the Union College (Schenectady, N. Y.) Concordiensis.

The editorial board, which finished its year in office on April 13, began its attacks last spring on "deadwood" among the student body, "racketeering" honorary societies, functionless class officers, useless traditions,—and not without results. From January on, the editorials have waged crusades on administrative problems and again met with success.

The head of one department was teaching half of the electives, a condition which the administration hoped would "be corrected in two or three years." But after some agitation by the semi-weekly paper, the professor announced at a department meeting that he had decided to relinquish all but one of his elective courses.

Turn About

Not long ago an editorial, "Examining the Faculty," aroused mirth and interest in both students and professors. The professors were quizzed by the students with these eight questions:

1. Does he find his greatest interest in his students and in intellectual pursuits?
2. Does he seek to enlighten his students, rather than to make them recite fundamentals?
3. Does he try to introduce them to life and thought, not coach them to pass examinations?
4. Does he put himself forward as a dispenser of truth, not as an ingratiating vaudeville actor?
5. Does he give the student all that he has of scholarship, wisdom, and understanding, despite their supposed immunity to such?
6. Does he stimulate the mind of the student to suggest ideas, and to correlate the loose ends of information?
7. Is he enthusiastic, alive, free from all dull pedantry and dogma?
8. Is he striving to be a personal friend of the student, a guide and an inspiration?

When some of the older members complained of the examination, the administration gave them little sympathy, for Dr. Edward Ellery, acting president, believes the students should speak out on educational matters. "Those who complain are only weakening their positions," declared the paper. Younger members of the faculty, however, have used the examination as a new parlor game.

One campaign of The Concordiensis resulted in the abolishment of three so-called honorary societies which had charged from $15 to $20 initiation fees, and which were, it was felt, poor imitations of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. In another direction, the college paper obtained the promise of the administration to reëstablish much asked-for courses.

The Concordiensis showed the undergraduates that with the new Student Council, class officers were needed no longer, and thus brought about the abolishment of that time-honored tradition, wiping out with it fraternity "politics." Traditional "scraps" between the underclasses were severely curtailed after another campaign of interviews and editorials.

Turning its attention to athletics, The Concordiensis strongly advocated the procuring of a line coach for football. Editorial agitation brought the promise from the athletic director, "We expect to appoint one within a month." A number of students wanted hockey restored. The college paper took up the cause with much gusto, and hockey was restored.

Students Liked It

A questionnaire answered by over 500 Union students gave the readers of the paper an opportunity to say what they thought about The Concordiensis and anything else concerned with their college life. Among some of the interesting facts revealed, the editors discovered just what the students liked and disliked, and were surprised to learn that their editorials were ranked third high instead of at the bottom of the 13 features of the paper.

But The Concordiensis has not confined its policies entirely to crusading. It seeks to pay tribute where it feels tribute is due. It compliments a good chapel speaker, praises the work of a new coach, encourages worth-while organizations and their programs, and points out to the undergraduates the forward steps taken by the administration and Student Council.

DONALD B. MOULTON.

Taught by Choosing from Menus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill.

"OH, MOTHER, you do feed us well," a fourth-grader said as she sat down for the evening meal. "You do it just right." She knew from experience the kind of food which was considered wholesome and well-balanced because every day at school the cafeteria menu was passed around to each room in the morning. From it the boys and girls made out their list which they intended to order. When lunch time came, which was really dinner time for many of the children in this National College of Education, in Evanston, Ill., they took their list to the cafeteria and ordered from it.

If the child spied two desserts on the menu which she liked very much and if she put both down on her order, she would probably be told by the teacher who examined her list that she must substitute a dish of beans or perhaps some vegetable soup or salad for the second dessert.

In each room the teacher looks over what the children have decided to order and helps them, by means of charts, to plan a well-balanced meal. They soon learn, for instance, that if their main dish is macaroni they may choose a custard or pudding containing egg for dessert, or if they take no salad they find it good to choose a fruit cup for dessert.

Moreover, the price of the dishes must also be considered, for each one is supposed to order within a given sum and he must try to find a good choice of wholesome, well-balanced food within that amount. This ordering from the menus is a part of the study of foods at the National College of Education. After a few months of this training, it is claimed that children become much more appreciative and sensible about their eating.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ordering Lunch in the Cafeteria at the National College of Education, Evanston, Ill. The Children Have Previously Studied the Menu in Their Rooms Under Supervision and Made Out Their List to Be Ordered. This Is Part of the Work Done to Help Them Grow in Common Sense and Appreciation in Connection With Their Eating.

Attention, Please

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Possibly it is lack of attention that often makes your child seem disobedient about doing what he has been told to do. It is not simply that he forgets, but that he never really had the instruction well in mind. The way to make your command hit the mark is to have your child look at you while you are giving it. Then have him repeat what he has been asked to do and tell you exactly when he is to do it. If he tells you definitely after what other act of his he is going to do it, he has then tied the duty to be performed to a certain sequence. In this way you will develop respect for commands in your child and also train him in an effective way of remembering them.

The Swing

Home Kindergarten Series—14

By Marion B. Emery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Materials

Heavy Brown Construction Paper
Drawing Paper
Paste
Crayons
String
Mounting Boards
Shoe Laces

Books

"A Child's Garden of Verses," by Robert Louis Stevenson.
"Six Songs for Children," by Natalie Davenport, published by Reeves & Co.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON has given us so much material for kindergarten work that we owe him endless gratitude. His poem "The Swing" particularly appeals to childhood for two reasons, one, that it is a subject dear to their hearts, and the other that it has such musical rhythm. One method of developing it for the children is to gather them all into the circle and ask them to fold their hands, and shut their eyes. The mother then gives the title and mentions the author with whom they are becoming familiar. As they sit attentively she reads, or better still, recites the verses.

They are then asked the following questions, "What is the poem about?" "Who wrote it?" "What did the child see when he went up in the swing?" The last question helps learn three different colors. Instead of a few lessons based on color alone, it seems much more interesting to become color conscious through the poems and stories taken up day by day.

If possible a sketch in colors of the swing has been made on the blackboard, and the class carries its chairs over to it for a discussion.

How to Make

The listed materials have been assembled on the tables, and as soon as the teacher feels they are all thoroughly familiar with the poem various tasks are assigned; to use small blocks in constructing the house with its "roof so brown"; to make the swing, to color and cut out the figure of the child.

A very simple method of constructing the swing is to cut strips ¾ inch by 9 inches from heavy brown construction paper, lightly fold in half so as to find the middle, then fold down ¾ inch on both sides of the middle, at a and b. Fold back ¾ inch on both ends for bases to the swing. See c and d. An oblong 1½ inches by ¾ inch makes the seat. The ropes are a piece of string 7 inches long, knotted at one end and drawn through hole e on the swing, hole f on the seat, under the seat and up through g to h in the top and again knotted. When the two bases are pasted securely to a flat piece of cardboard the swing can be pushed easily back and forth.

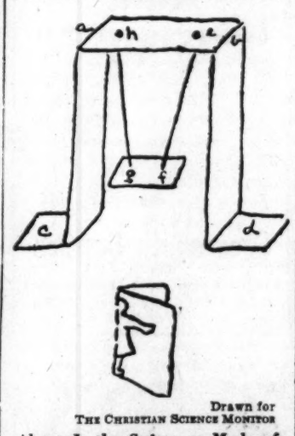
The Symmetrical Doll

The figure of the child is cut from drawing paper 3 inches by 3 inches, which has been folded. Holding the fold in the left hand the children can either cut a doll freehand or follow the traced outline. When opened up we have the symmetrical doll to color and fold at the waist so she will sit in the swing, with her hands on the ropes.

The above work of cutting according to measurement is done by the teacher but the children fold according to instructions and knot the string, drawing it through the proper holes.

The completed toys may be added to a miniature landscape, constructed separately, using a box cover as foundation, and pasting blue rivers, setting up trees, building a wall of small blocks, and constructing block houses.

[This series is appearing on Tuesdays]



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Above Is the Swing, as Made of Paper and String. Below—A Folded Paper to Show How the Doll Is Cut Out.

Helping Children to Be Truthful

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE often wonder if parents and teachers fully realize the little incidents that count daily toward truth telling on the part of the child. The parent or teacher who refrains from the smallest social fabrication in her home or school life is giving to the child an example of honesty that will serve him throughout a lifetime.

Many a child may tell a seeming untruth because he has gleaned from his daily surroundings statements or facts which he knows are not true. The child is essentially imitative in acquiring habits and knowledge and therefore learns more from our general behavior than from any other source.

Many a child may seem to tell an untruth because we have failed to give him directions that are clear, definite or reasonable for him to understand. Our directions may be clothed in altogether too many words. We may give them too hurriedly and inaccurately. They may smack too of unfairness, because we have given too little thought to them. The result is that the only definite impression the child receives from all the talk is that he must or must not do something. Naturally the child guides his reply by what he thinks we expect it to be.

Honest and Direct

Our children sometimes fail to tell the truth because we have not understood their needs and have attempted to rule by arbitrary "don'ts" rather than by an understanding of motives. As in all matters of child training, "An ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure." The best preventive measure we can offer the children is to be at all times simple, direct, honest with our children in all relationships.

If we wish to develop all round, wholesome, upright human beings, we must build up in our children concepts on which may be based genuine ethical development. It cannot be said too often that the first six to eight years of a child's life are very important in his growth. It is during these years that we should develop the ethical fiber of our children through our daily experiences and relationships with them.

A Program That Has Worked

May we outline briefly a program that has worked in establishing truth-telling habits from the start:

1. Our child should be given an atmosphere of truthfulness always that he may daily follow a definite pattern and example.
2. Directions should be given simply and clearly with as few words as possible that there may be no chance for misunderstanding.
3. All questions should be answered honestly, not with half or hidden truths.
4. The child's natural energies should be respected at all times. With no suppression of these the child will have no occasion for a secret outlet.
5. His curiosity should be wisely satisfied that he may not resort to unwholesome channels and then feel compelled to cover them up.
6. The child should be trusted at all times, never allowing suspicion to enter.
7. A child's mistakes should not be emphasized and exaggerated. He should not be afraid to speak of them freely.
8. A child's fancy and imagination should not be confused with untruths. His imaginative world may be as real to him as our world is to us.
9. A child should not be judged by an adult standard of right or wrong.
10. A child's honest observations and opinions should be respected always.

FLORENCE PIPER TUTTLE.

A House System With a Difference

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Eng.

The Haselrigge-road Boys' School, Clapham, London, under a new headmaster, Mr. A. W. Harper, has adopted a novel form of "house" system for the purpose of esprit de corps, discipline and tone.

In the great residential schools the boys are divided into "houses" according to the master who is responsible for their board and lodging. In the day schools the system has been adopted by dividing the boys arbitrarily into several groups (usually four) with such titles as Shakespeare, Drake and other national heroes; or with the name of the part of the town in which they reside.

Mr. Harper has hit upon the idea of dividing the boys into groups according to their main interest, so that his school is divided into four houses for singing, dancing, dramatic work and boxing. Grouping on these lines means that a definite bond is introduced in the particular interest that is common to the members of a house. From this, esprit-de-corps is a natural result and the "honor of the house" a more tangible idea, with beneficial results upon the tone and spirit of the school.

Bobby and the Family Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOBBY, a child who had just moved into the school district, seemed unusually interested in the discussion in which his class was engaged. The discussion was directed toward a decision dealing with a social science activity. The majority of the children offered opinions or ideas, and then a decision was reached which was satisfactory to the entire group.

"That is just the way we do at home," confided Bobbie to his teacher.

"What do you mean?" asked the teacher.

"I mean that we get together and talk about our problems at home just the way we do here at school."

"How many of you are there?" asked the instructor, with interest.

"Mother, Dad, and I."

"And what are some of your problems?" continued the teacher.

"Oh, we talk about whether we should clean the wall paper ourselves or have someone come and do it for us, and how much money we can spare to put in the savings account, and whether we should paint our house or buy a new car, and lots of things like that."

"And what do you think about the new car?"

The boy grinned. "Well, I'd like a new car fine, but our house needs paint, and I guess we can wait a while for a car."

This boy was evidently growing up in an atmosphere of carefully thought-out decisions based on the ideas of the individual contributed to the group and carefully considered by the group.

Wise decisions concerning any contemplated action are necessary in the home, in the school and in the affairs of state and nation. Giving a child an opportunity and an incentive to think questions through to a logical conclusion develops the ability to reason, and is very likely to create an attitude of willingness to listen to what others have to say on the same subject.

Thoughtless argument or an attempt to impose the opinions of one upon the group is caused by superficial thinking or unwillingness to give careful attention and consideration to ideas which others express. Children can be taught to weigh their own and other people's opinions and carefully to evaluate them before taking action. This habit is well worth developing and it needs to be encouraged in both the home and the school.

Many unhappy conditions can be avoided by giving each member of the group a chance to offer his ideas in the solution of a problem. Furthermore, the child who helped his mother and father decide that it was the right time to paint the house was very likely careful in his treatment of the renovated property.

The plan of talking things over is a wholesome, progressive one and it leads to improved ways of doing things in the school, the home, and in the larger circles of business and government.

E. H. H.

SEE *Also* Saturday's PROGRESS IN EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS.

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The Home Forum

Daffodil Time at Middlebrook

"THE trouble with this here spring," said Mr. Pudbury, "is that it's too sudden; that's what the trouble with it is." This gloomy opinion, uttered by Mr. Pudbury as he surveyed a turbulent sea of daffodils beating against the oak woods, was all the more impressive because, less than a week ago, he had expressed the firm conviction that in this late, cold spring, his seeds would never grow at all. As usual, the full tide of spring has swept up in the night and caught Mr. Pudbury and everyone else at Middlebrook napping.

Yes, a wave of bloom has rolled in on us, without warning. We find ourselves plunged headlong into daffodil time, that magic season when every hour away from the daffodils seems like a shameful waste. For it is so short and fleeting, this time of daffodils, like a dream which can never be quite recaptured.

Now, for this brief spell, our labors of last fall are bountifully repaid—our toil in laying thousands of daffodil bulbs to sleep in the sod while other gardeners, less hardy, were sitting about their fires. Joan Edith, Robin and I, who put them there, had gone away and forgotten them in the pressure of other important business, had lost trace of their location altogether. Now, to our amazement, we find them springing up everywhere, in the most unlikely places, in the dark recesses of the oak woods, far beyond the outer fringe of civilization; beside the country road, flanked by humble dandelions, up in the narrow crevices of the great rocks, looking down upon us from the heights, blowing their yellow trumpets triumphantly far above the rest of the garden, close to the sun, which gilds their petals.

With a kind of paternal interest in them, we like to lie down among the daffodils in the oak woods, on a soft bed of last year's dry leaves. We let them tower up above our heads. We watch them sway against the blue sky, with the sun shining through their trumpets. They look like great trees when you lie beside them, but Joan Edith says they remind her more of the little old lady with the poke bonnet who lives in her picture book.

Yes, prim they are and dignified; for, unlike the white lilies about them, and the shy bluebells, the daffodils never unbend. When the west wind blows in over the shiny, new-plowed fields, carrying in it just a faint, salty smell of the sea, the daffodils sway from side to side on their stiff stems; but they never flutter, never dance, as the poets erroneously supposed, never lose their dignity and superior air for a second. Beside these wild blooms of the woods they must show that, even on the frontier, they have not forgotten their upbringing, that they have centuries of culture and civilization behind them.

But this is the only way to grow daffodils—not in garden beds, not in pampered luxury, but out here in the open where they can live a hardy, pioneer life, much more wholesome than the soft surroundings of their grandfathers; where they can rear up great families of new, aboriginal, country-bred daffodils, until now Joan Edith and Robin are allowed to pick them by the armful. And as we lie there among the daffodils, Joan Edith tells me of the unfortunate adventure which befell Robin and her when they took the flowers up to Miss Snipe, on the hill.

"You see," said Joan Edith, "we founded something in the swamp the other day."

"Flogs," said Robin, "Urk, urk."

"He means, we founded some frogs and they said urk, urk, but they didn't really," said Joan Edith. "They said eep, eep. So we put the frogs in a little box with some nice green moss and took it with the daffodils up to Miss Snipe."

"Urk, urk," said Robin, with a laugh of what might be called fiendish delight.

Joan Edith continued calmly: "Well, when we had given Miss Snipe the daffodils we gave her the little box, and I guess she suspected a Christmas present or something. But when she opened it, the frogs jumped right straight out and Miss Snipe (she doesn't like frogs, I guess) shouted out, and dropped the box and went into the house."

"Urk, urk," said Robin with another chuckle.

"So we took the frogs and put them in the lily pond with the three big turtles and at night time you ought to hear them talking and laughing like anything. Maybe they're laughing at Miss Snipe."

Yes, everything rushes into bloom at once in daffodil time—the light, fantastic bloom of spring, so much better than the lush and highly-perfumed bloom of the summer. Last night the ancient plum tree, which had been planted forty years when we came to Middlebrook and is still the only reliable calendar of this season, had a certain gray look about it. If you examined it closely, you could see that it carried a ponderous load of tiny green buds, white at the tips. Today it is a mighty, restless, shimmering wave of white, a foaming fountain of spray which hangs there, suspended against the dark background of the plum tree's old friend, the ancient fir.

See how the sunshine ripples across it, the play of light and shadow; and smell the heavy perfume of it, which seems to fill the whole countryside. Stand under it and you will hear not the murmuring of innumerable bees that you read about in poetry, but a mighty roar of industry as Mrs. Glumby's little helpers take away our honey to their hive.

We are a bit concerned, however, about the bees' habit of concentrating on one kind of blossom; for, with the competition of the massive plum tree, which can be seen for miles, what chance have our six peaches against the wall? We listen by the wall to hear whether any bees are coming to pollinate our peaches; but so far we have seen only one, a big brown fellow, who seems to be working this excellent material all by himself, and making a good thing of it, too. He works hard and all day long, probably realizing that our entire peach crop depends upon him.

He works hard and grumbles and mumbles to himself, and in every tree the robins, those busy carpenters, are shouting as they build their nests. Every meadowlark, answering his neighbor across the fields, tries to outdo him in a new trill and bubble of song; and all these sounds are merged together in the steady beat of the spring, as it sweeps in upon us like a wave, at daffodil time.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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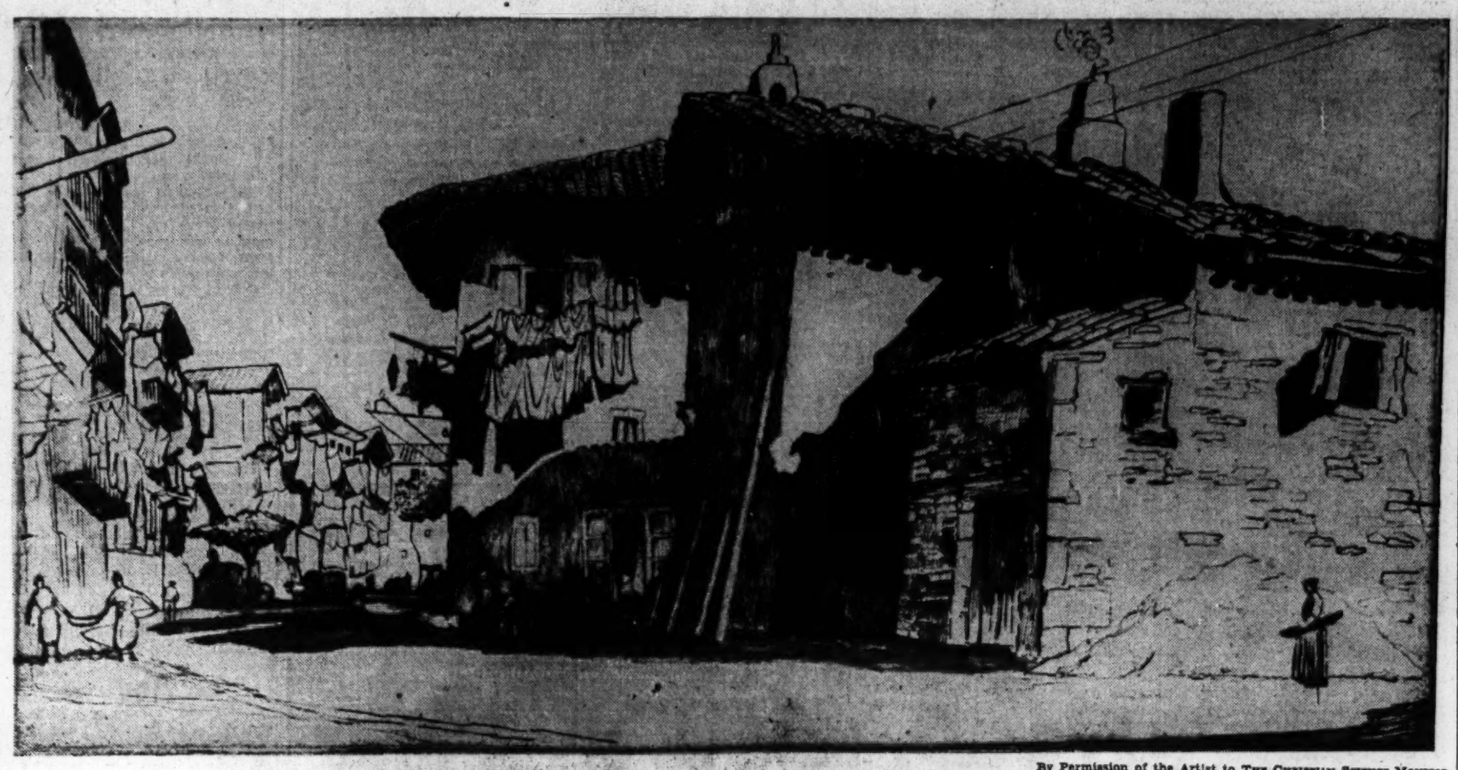

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Fuenterrabia (Spain): From an Etching by Richard Pearsall

A Sussex Stream

I came upon it in a field at the bottom of a spinney. A hazel spinney it was, all the branches hung with long, loose, slender catkins, shaking their yellow pollen over everything. As I said before, below the spinney was a field and through the field it hurried, a muddy little stream, yellow with gravel from the soil through which it passed and swollen with last night's rain. It was rather too wide to jump across and there appeared no convenient bridge to take me to the other side; so I sat down on a tree stump to reconsider the direction of my walk.

Anon a man approached with rod and line and greeted me with a cheerful good-day, so we fell to talking and I learned that trout could be caught in the stream; and as we talked I heard the yaffle of a woodpecker getting rapidly nearer and, looking up, saw it coming over the field in long shallow undulations, rising on quickly-beating wings that were folded to his side as he dived forward again. The fisherman went on his way and I rose from my stump, having decided now to follow the course of the stream and see what else of interest it could show me.

It burbled away between its steep banks, sometimes rippling noisily over pebbles and sometimes apparently resting quietly in some deep pool. There were bushes beside it, but all their buds were tightly closed and, except for the hazel catkins, they gave no sign of spring; even the buds of the blackthorn, that should have been out within a week or two, were mere pins' heads and betokened a late season. There were clumps of shiny leaves growing on the opposite bank, newly sprung from the earth, looking for all the world like lily leaves; but I was not to be deceived by them, knowing they were but wild garlic. I remembered the first time when, as a child, I had found the plant blossoming in a wood a good five miles from home; how eagerly I had picked a great bunch of the beautiful flowers and carried them triumphantly home, so thrilled with the discovery that I never noticed the odor! But the family did and the flowers never decorated the house.

There were primroses, too, by the banks, but only little buds on tiny stalks and small, insignificant leaves gave promise of the loveliness to come. As I wandered on beside the water, another green woodpecker, for perhaps it was the same one), yaffled loudly from a tall oak; chaffinches and tits flittered among the branches of the bushes; a jay squawked in a near-by wood and a magpie rattled away not far off. Then a slight movement beside a tree stump near the water attracted my attention and there, trying to conceal himself from my inquisitive eyes, was a bird, the like of which I had never seen before, but I have since found out it was a water rail. His body remained quite still, but his head jerked continually backward and forward with rather the action of a moorhen, though he was smaller and browner, his back speckled and his front a dirty gray color, with red beak and reddish brown legs. How long we eyed each other, I could not say; but my little friend grew tired of it at last and, realizing that he was not at all well concealed, he went off, flying low to some distant bushes. I walked on beside my stream, which, however, soon disappeared into a tunnel beneath a railway line. So we parted company for a while, as I had to climb over the embankment, but we met again in a copse on the far side. Not only did I find the stream again in that wood, but I also found two goldfinches twittering and flittering among the branches, the loveliest, gayest little birds in all our land.

It was not for long that we could stay together now, the stream and I, for it was time I went home; but I found that it had circled round and brought me almost there. So reluctantly I left it, grateful for the cheerful company it had given me, and walked back over the fields to the house.

F. R.

California When Dana Went There

Sunday, December 27th. (1835). We had now finished all our business at this port (San Francisco), and, it being Sunday, we unmoored ship and got under way, firing a salute to the Russian brig, and another to the presidio, which were both answered. The commandante of the presidio, Don Guadalupe Valiejo, a young man, and the most popular, among the Americans and English, of any man in California, was on board when we got under way. He spoke English very well, and was suspected of being favorably inclined to foreigners.

We sailed down this magnificent bay with a light wind, the tide, which was running out, carrying us at the rate of four or five knots. It was a fine day, the first of entire sunshine we had had for more than a month. We passed directly under the high cliff on which the presidio is built, and stood into the middle of the bay, from which we could see small bays making up into the interior, large and beautifully wooded islands, and the mouths of several small rivers. If California ever becomes a prosperous country, this bay will be the center of its prosperity. The abundance of wood and water; the extreme fertility of its shores; the excellence of its climate, which is as near to being perfect to any in the world; and its facilities for navigation, afforded the best anchoring-grounds in the whole western coast of America—all fit it for a place of great importance.

The tide leaving us, we came to anchor near the mouth of the bay, under a high and beautifully sloping hill, upon which herds of hundreds and hundreds of red deer, and the stag, with his high branching antlers, were bounding about, looking at us for a moment, and then starting off, affrighted at the noises we made for the purpose of seeing the variety of their beautiful attitudes and motions. . . .

It was ten o'clock on Tuesday when we came to anchor. Monterey looked just as it did when I saw it last, which was eleven months before, in the brig Pilgrim. The pretty lawn on which it stands, as green as sun and rain could make it; the pine wood on the south; the small river on the north side; the adobe houses, with their white walls and red-tiled roofs, dotted about on the green; the low, white presidio, with its soiled tri-colored flag flying, and the discordant din of drums and trumpets of the noon parade—all brought up a scene we had witnessed here with so much pleasure nearly a year before, when coming from a long voyage, and from our unprepossessing reception at Santa Barbara. It seemed almost like coming home.—RICHARD HENRY DANA, in "Two Years Before the Mast."

How Old This England Is!

How old this England is! Why, even my Devon lanes
Have slept untouched for centuries in their high hedges,
Budding and blossoming and yellowing,
Spring after spring. It is a solemn thought
That this thick turf I cut and lift and stack
Is virgin soil. That when fair Helen lived
And those black ships turned their steep prows to Troy,
The grass was growing here.

FRANK EYRE.

The Artist's Province

Art when really understood is the province of every human being.

It is simply a question of doing things, anything, well. It is not an outside, extra thing.

When the artist is alive in any person, whatever his kind of work may be, he becomes an inventive, searching, daring, self-expressing creature. He becomes interesting to other people. He disturbs, upsets, enlightens, and he opens ways for a better understanding. Where those who are not artists are trying to close the book, he opens it, shows there are still more pages possible.

The world would stagnate without him, and the world would be beautiful with him; for he is interesting to himself and he is interesting to others. He does not have to be a painter or sculptor to be an artist. He can work in any medium. He simply has to find the gain in the work itself, not outside it.

Museums of art will not make a country an art country. But where there is the art spirit there will be precious works to fill museums. Better still, there will be the happiness that is in the making. Art tends toward balance, order, judgment of relative values, the laws of growth, the economy of living—very good things for anyone to be interested in. —From "The Art Spirit," by ROBERT HENRI. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

FUENTERRABIA is now chiefly known as a little place on the northern coast of Spain, where people go to bathe in the summer. It is filled with old palaces, often converted into shops, and its walls and bastions are used as the back walls of *pelota* courts or as garden terraces.

One enters the town by a stone gate between towers, surmounted by a large coat-of-arms in stone—an architectural note which will be sounded many times before one has reached the top of the street; for the front of nearly every house is adorned with large bulbous escutcheons which are not unlike acrobatic tortoises climbing up the walls. Characteristic of the Basque country are the remarkably wide-spreading eaves, supported by carved beams, which nearly meet over one's head.

The cobbled street goes steeply up. At the top is the castle. A doorway in the massive wall reveals a charming glimpse of a shady courtyard with creepers and plants, where people in white flannels and summer dresses wander among the stone columns, listening with half-hearted attention to the guide's explanations.

This castle has become such an attractive ruin for holiday-makers to visit that it is difficult to think of it ever having worn any other appearance. None the less, people such as the Emperor Charles V and his mother, Joanna the Mad, have stayed in it, and even, a century later, the English Stuart King, Charles II, then an exile; but bare walls being so much less eloquent than the tapestries with which they were once hung, there is little there to evoke any other life than the present.

What is much more alive in Fuenterrabia is its little suburb, Fuenterrabia Marina, with its blue fishing boats in the port and the gay peignoirs of the bathers.

Some ten years or so ago the Marina awoke to its possibilities as a resort, so that hotels and villas were built along the front and tamarisks planted. They shut out from the sea the whitewashed and balconied houses of the fishermen.

Here, the permanent and traditional life of the place continues with its dependence on the fishing industry. Nets are hung up to dry or are mended, boats are repainted and crates loaded. The men wear the familiar dark ultramarine shirts and trousers and black bérets.

But what one notices more than anything else, especially in the summer months, is the vast quantity of flapping linen drying in the sun. Linen is suspended from every balcony and window and it even projects into the streets on poles; linen of all shapes and descriptions, running up the scale from the deep base of double sheets and tablecloths to the high treble of pocket handkerchiefs.

Down these fluttering lanes come pairs of women, holding between them curious, flat baskets filled with silvery fish straight out of the Bay of Biscay, or others with traylike baskets on their heads. A pig ambles along in front of its owner. There are a few donkeys, but there are not the cavalcades of them which wind perpetually through the center and south of Spain.

More frequent here are the carts, often with spokeless wheels, drawn by fawn-colored oxen. They move slowly behind the man with a long stick who leads them, and the street again becomes silent as the curious muffled sound of the wooden wheels dies away.

Rooftops

High up above the city's muted drone
Rooftops and terraces begin to wear
A look of Summer, chimney-stacks have grown
More friendly, somehow, in this gentle air.
Here a striped awning is unfurled, a green
Umbrella sprouts where once the snow lay thick;
Pigeons along the copings coo and preen;
New color glows on every sun-warmed brick.

Height lends enchantment. From this window I
Can see another world spread out below,
Little suspected by the passer-by,
Caught in the dusty traffic's ebb and flow.
There are no mountains here to climb, and yet
Beauty still clings to many a parapet!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

Right Activity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY today are confronted with the belief that they have nothing to do; that there is no activity in which they can be busy. Even though this may seem to be a fact humanly, it cannot be fundamentally true. In the book of Genesis we read, "God created man in his own image." Man, therefore, was created to express God, and can never be inactive. In order to prove this in human experience we must learn the truth about the real man as set forth in the first chapter of Genesis, and also gain the true sense of activity.

The teachings of Christian Science elucidate clearly and completely the truths about man, and also about activity. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 519), "God rests in action." Since this is true, man, His likeness, cannot be inactive. It is only the false, limited concept of man that can ever seem to be so. To manifest true activity is to think spiritually, and in order to think spiritually one cannot harbor false beliefs of inactivity. One sure way to destroy the belief of inactivity is humbly to do the thing at hand. If there be one who is believing himself unemployed, let him look about to see what task, be it ever so humble, he may find to do in the present hour. Is there a bit of cleaning or renewing that may be done about the house or place of business, or is there a letter that might be written to bring joy to another?

But, one may say, could such tasks help me to find employment? The answer is, Yes. As one joyously keeps himself employed with any right thing he may find to do, either for himself or for another, knowing that God is the source of all activity, and doing the work with a grateful desire to express good, his right thinking is reflecting God. So doing, he is keeping in touch with God's law of activity; and when he has finished every task he can see at hand, he will surely see the next step to take toward working out the right sense of activity. Many times, willingness to do the humble work at hand is the very step needed to open the way to greater achievement.

If one has finished every task he can see to do, the need may be for a period of consecrated study and meditation on the things of God. God has promised that He will never forsake us. Our part is to maintain, through Christlike thinking, conscious unity with Him. Since God is "the great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal" (*ibid.*, p. 587), we cannot do something or bring about something ourselves apart from Him. Our work is steadfastly and persistently to express the qualities of God in every thought, word, and deed, thereby consciously maintaining our oneness with Him. Our work is to rid our thinking of everything unlike Him. When we have done this, we shall surely see the next satisfying step to be taken.

In solving the problem of adequate activity and attendant supply, we shall find it helpful to give ourselves a thorough examination in order to determine what our motives and desires really are. In order that any need may be rightly met, it must be a righteous one, and our desires must be molded along spiritual lines.

In the Manual of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the caption "God's Requirement" (Art. XXIV, Sect. 5) Mrs. Eddy sets forth "wisdom, economy, and brotherly love" as among the qualities to be expressed by members of The Mother Church. As we daily and hourly seek to express these spiritual qualities, we shall be taking a big step toward gaining right activity. To practice "wisdom," for instance, is to seek to understand man's relation to God and to be obedient to His guidance. Then the word "economy" is one that cannot be passed over lightly. It is necessary to practice true economy in order to maintain the right sense of activity. In human affairs the one who is living beyond his means may be making a great struggle to gain added activity in order to satisfy his material desires; while the one who is consistently living within his income is cultivating the simplicity of modest living.

Spiritual qualities alone express true and enduring activity. To express "brotherly love" is to see man as God sees him. And to maintain in our consciousness the truth of perfect God and perfect man will surely bring us into "green pastures" and beside the still waters of peace, health, contentment, and right activity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Rechte Tätigkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VIELE Menschen leiden heutzutage unter der Annahme, daß sie keine Beschäftigung haben, daß es keine Tätigkeit gebe, in der sie Arbeit finden können. Selbst wenn dies menschlich betrachtet Tatsache zu sein scheint, kann es im Grunde nicht wahr sein. Im ersten Buch Mose lesen wir: „Gott schuf den Menschen ihm zum Bilde". Der Mensch ist also geschaffen, um Gott auszudrücken; er kann daher nie untätig sein. Um dies im menschlichen Leben zu beweisen, müssen wir die im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose niedergelegte Wahrheit über den wirklichen Menschen verstehen lernen und auch den wahren Sinn von Tätigkeit gewinnen.

Die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft erläutern die Wahrheiten sowohl über den Menschen als auch über Tätigkeit klar und vollständig. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 519): „Gott ruht im Wirken". Da dies wahr ist, kann der Mensch, Sein Ebenbild, nicht untätig sein. Nur in der falschen, begrenzten Vorstellung kann der Mensch je arbeitslos zu sein scheinen. Wahre Tätigkeit bekunden heißt geistig denken, und um geistig zu denken, darf man keine falschen Annahmen von Untätigkeit aufkommen lassen. Eine sichere Art, die Annahme Untätigkeit zu vernichten, ist: demütig tun, was gerade zu tun ist. Wer glaubt, er sei arbeitslos, soll sich einmal umsehen, was für Arbeit, sei sie auch noch so bescheiden, er in der jetzigen Stunde zu tun finden kann. Ist zu Hause oder im Geschäft nicht etwas rein zu machen oder auszubessern, oder könnte nicht ein Brief geschrieben werden, um jemand zu erfreuen?

Aber können denn solche Arbeiten mir helfen, Beschäftigung zu finden? könnte man fragen. Die Antwort ist: Ja. Wenn man sich freudig stets mit irgend etwas Rechtem beschäftigt, das man für sich oder jemand anders zu tun findet, und es in dem Bewußtsein tut, daß Gott die Quelle aller Tätigkeit ist, und wenn man die Arbeit in dem dankbaren Verlangen ausführt, das Gute auszudrücken, spiegelt man durch sein rechtes Denken Gott wider. Dadurch bleibt man mit Gottes Tätigkeitsgesetz in Verbindung; und wenn man jede Aufgabe, die man vor sich sehen kann, erledigt hat, wird man sicher den nächsten Schritt sehen, der beim Ausarbeiten der rechten Auffassung von Tätigkeit zu machen ist. Sehr oft ist Bereitwilligkeit, die vorliegende bescheidene Arbeit zu tun, gerade der erforderliche Schritt zu größerem Vollbringen.

Hat man jede Arbeit, die man zu tun finden kann, getan, so tut einem vielleicht eine Zeitlang andachtsvolles Sichvertiefen und stilles Nachdenken über die Dinge Gottes not. Gott hat verheißen, daß Er uns nie verlassen wird. Aber wir müssen durch christusähnliches Denken die Einheit mit Ihm bewußt aufrecht erhalten. Da Gott „der große ICH BIN; der All-Wissende, All-Sehende, All-Wirkende, All-Weise, All-Liebende und Ewige" ist (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 587), können wir getrennt von Ihm nichts tun oder zustandebringen. Unsere Arbeit besteht darin, daß wir in jedem Gedanken, in jedem Wort und in jeder Tat die Eigenschaften Gottes standhaft und beharrlich zum Ausdruck bringen und dadurch unsere Einheit mit Ihm bewußt aufrecht erhalten. Wir müssen aus unserem Denken alles, was Gott unähnlich ist, ausmerzen. Haben wir dies getan, so werden wir sicher den zu unternehmenden nächsten befriedigenden Schritt sehen.

Beim Lösen des Problems angemessener Beschäftigung und entsprechender Versorgung erweist es sich als hilfreich, sich gründlich zu prüfen, um festzustellen, was wirklich unsere Beweggründe und Wünsche sind. Es muß ein berechtigtes Bedürfnis sein, wenn es rechtmäßig befriedigt werden soll, und unsere Wünsche müssen geistigen Richtlinien folgen.

Im Handbuch Der Mutterkirche, Der Ersten Kirche Christi, Wissenschafter, in Boston, Massachusetts, legt Mrs. Eddy unter der Überschrift „Gottes Forderung" (Art. XXIV, Abschn. 5) dar, daß „Weisheit, Sparsamkeit und brüderliche Liebe" zu den Eigenschaften gehören, die die Mitglieder Der Mutterkirche zum Ausdruck bringen sollen. Wenn wir diese geistigen Eigenschaften täglich und stündlich auszudrücken suchen, gehen wir dem Erlangen rechter Tätigkeit einen großen Schritt entgegen. „Weisheit" z. B. üben heißt bestrebt sein, des Menschen Beziehung zu Gott zu verstehen und Seiner Führung zu folgen. „Sparsamkeit" ist ein Wort, über das man nicht leichtfertig hinweggehen darf. Um sich die rechte Auffassung von Tätigkeit zu erhalten, muß man wahre Sparsamkeit üben. Wer in menschlichen Angelegenheiten über seine Mittel lebt, kann vielleicht sehr ringen, mehr Beschäftigung zu finden, um seine materiellen Wünsche befriedigen zu können, während jemand, der vernünftig seinem Einkommen entsprechend lebt, die Einfachheit bescheidenen Lebens pflegt.

Nur geistige Eigenschaften drücken wahre und bleibende Tätigkeit aus. „Brüderliche Liebe" zum Ausdruck bringen heißt den Menschen so sehen, wie Gott ihn sieht. Und durch bewußtes Festhalten an der Wahrheit: vollkommener Gott und vollkommener Mensch werden wir sicher die „grünen Auen" am stillen Wasser des Friedens, der Gesundheit, der Zufriedenheit und rechter Tätigkeit finden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Shadblow

There's a thought of unseen ocean,
A hint of salty breeze,
Where the little hills come rolling
Inland from the seas.

Like the gray-green billows rolling
Upon the gale-swept main
They are lashed and stirred to beauty
By Spring's sharp winds and rain.

There is spray and foam of shadblow
That floats among the trees;
Like a white and lovely spindrift
Upon these inland seas.

ADA FRANCES ALMY.

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Home Building and Gardening

Your Garden Club in June

Program Suggestions for the Month of Roses

By **Mrs. Frank E. Jones**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JUNE and roses. The two seem almost synonymous. Although we now have roses for much of the year, we have associated the month of June and the Queen of Flowers for so long in our minds that the very name June brings roses to mind. Your Garden Club will surely want to devote one or two programs of the year to the subject of the Rose and to a club exhibition of the roses grown by members.

Your Rose program should be divided into two sections, the first dealing with the cultural problems and the second with various types or classes of the flower. Under the topic of culture you will want to consider the selection of the planting site and the preparation of the soil; the care of newly arrived plants from the Nursery; When to Plant, How to Plant and How Far Apart; Fertilizing, Cultivating and Watering; Overcoming Insect Enemies and Diseases of the Rose; Pruning and Winter Protection. And in a study of the roses themselves consider the Species Roses; Roses for Pillar, Arbor and Trellis; Hybrid Perpetual Roses; Teas and Hybrid Teas; etc.

In June when flowers are so abundant you will enjoy a program devoted to study of flower arrangements. This program should be illustrated by many examples of this fine art and your talk should be given by some member or an outside speaker, who really understands flower arrangement. If you have no such member, review one of the several good books which have been written on the subject. We cannot learn too much about this art of arranging flowers artistically. The ultimate mission of many of the flowers we are growing is that of beautifying the home after they are cut and brought indoors, and if we do not know how to use them artistically, they lose much of their real value. Among the books on this subject which you will find helpful we would suggest first "Arranging Flowers Throughout the Year," by Mrs. Katherine Cary; the well-illustrated volume, "The Arrangement of Flowers," by Mrs. Walter R. Hines; "Principles of Flower Arrangement," by Prof. E. A. White, who not only tells of a number of things to do in arranging our flowers, but also includes a large number of the "Don'ts," and, if we wish to learn something about the art from the country where it has long been a real art, much information may be had from Prof. A. L. Sadler's book, "The Art of Japanese Flower Arrangement," or the two volumes by Mary Averill, "Japanese Flower Arrangement" and "The Flower Art of Japan."

Color Combinations

The colorful gardens of June give opportunity for a study of pleasing color combinations in the garden. We all know that a garden may be made or marred by the introduction of a color. Many gardeners have learned to avoid color clashes in their plantings, but too few have learned to introduce colors which will add to the effectiveness of the garden picture. Have you a club member who is rather daring in her color experiments and produces some quite remarkable effects? Let her tell the rest of your members how to lift a garden from the commonplace to the distinctive through the introduction of more color. It is a fascinating study.

May we suggest some "shady" topics for your Garden Club programs? We love our trees, we enjoy the coolness of a shaded spot on a hot summer day, but not all of our garden flowers are so appreciative of this kindly gift of shade. In fact the shaded part of the garden is often a real problem and discussion of the subject "Planting in the Shade" may be of practical help to several gardeners who have struggles with such a problem.

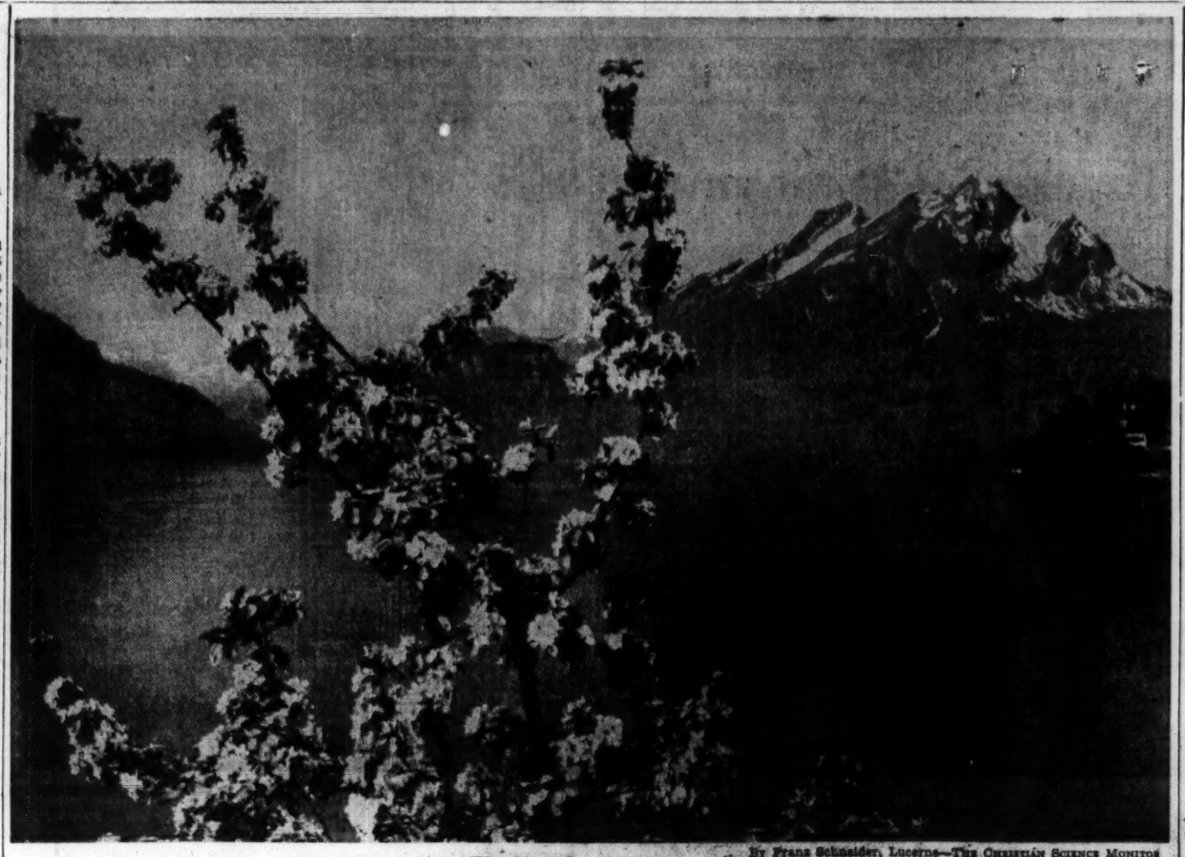
"Shadow Pictures"

Another "shady" topic which you might find of interest would be that of the "Sunlight and Shadow in the Garden." The lacy pattern made by the happy intermingling of leaf shadow and sunshine on a grassy lawn has a most restful appeal, and such effects need not be merely a matter of chance. Let's plan for such pictures. This talk might be illustrated with pictures cut from magazines which emphasize this feature.

Perhaps many of your members will, at this time, be planning their summer trips. A program on the subject of America's highways will make them more conscious of the opportunities which Garden Clubs have for beautifying unsightly spots and protecting natural beauty. Why not ask some of your members to talk on the subject of "As the Tourist Sees Us." Ask them to drive out of town and turn around, and as they approach the home town to try to see it as a stranger would. And of course suggested improvements will be one of the very important parts of this program. "America—the Garden Spot of the World" cannot become a reality until each small town recognizes its responsibility in the big program of beautification.

And summarizing our June suggestions.

Roses—Culture and Requirements.
Roses—Various Members of the Family.
The Art of Flower Arrangement.
Color Combinations in our Plantings.
Planting in the Shade.
Sunlight and Shadow in the Garden.
America's Highways.
As the Tourist Sees Us.



By Frans Schneider, Lucerne—The Christian Science Monitor

Think of It in Color!

Pink and White Apple Blossoms Seen Against the Lovely Deep Blue of Lake Lucerne, Switzerland, and the Azure of Ragged Mountains Streaked With White. In the High Alpine Air All Stands Out With Clear-Cut Beauty.

Raising Your Own Salads

Even a Small Vegetable Plot Is Worth Having

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE 1934 vegetable garden, which should mean much to every family, will not do its full share toward making us self-supporting unless it gives up a good crop of salads from early until late. And most of the salad crops are easy to grow, so there is little reason for leaving them out.

One of the most popular of leafy vegetables, and with good reason, is lettuce. For the family with little time to spend on vegetable growing, it is nearly always safer to depend upon one of the loose-leaved varieties. Good head lettuce is far superior in quality, but unless one has soil with a "cold bottom," such as a drained muck, it is a precarious crop for hot summers.

Probably the best plan for the busy gardener to follow is to sow one of the loose-leaved sorts, such as Grand Rapids, in early spring, thinning the plants out for table use as they become crowded in the row. Eventually they will stand a foot or more apart, forming large loose heads with a partially blanched center. successional sowings coming on until freezing weather. Lettuce, as well as most other salad crops, needs a fertile soil to induce rapid growth.

Considering ease of culture, palatability, etc., endive is a most important salad crop. Yet, it is one all too seldom seen in gardens. It may be planted from early spring until August to maintain a continuous supply but the early crops usually conflict with the main lettuce harvest and are often not used. A better way is to make a sowing or two in early July to come to maturity in late summer and fall. The seeds may be planted in fertile soil where they are to mature, thinning the plants to stand about a foot apart. Two or three weeks before they are wanted for the table, draw the outer leaves together over the tip of the plant, tying them tightly with a coarse string or rag so the centers will be thoroughly blanched. Green curled is a favorite variety.

Spinach being strictly a cool-weather crop, planting should be restricted to very early spring and autumn.

New Zealand spinach, which is not a spinach at all, but somewhat resembles the true thing in flavor, may be used to keep up the supply during the hot summer months. Seeds of the substitute are not easy to germinate and should be soaked in warm water at least 24 hours before planting. Even then it is safer to plant them indoors or in a frame where moisture conditions can be controlled, transplanting to the open as soon as the plants are large enough to handle. It is important to handle the plants while they are small, as a serious setback to them is liable to cause a disappointment in the crop. Space the plants at least two feet apart each way and, if there is plenty of room, three feet would be better. The true spinach may be planted quite thickly in rows 12 or 15 inches apart.

Radishes, cucumbers, and onions are delicious from one's own garden, important for salads and easy to raise.

It is highly desirable to have something to vary the usual procession of uncooked cabbage salads of winter. In Witloof chicory we have such a crop, one that is not only easy to grow but it may be forced for any particular time during the winter months. Sow the seeds any time during the spring, handling them exactly like carrots, parsnips or other similar root crops. Dig them in the fall, cutting off the tops to within an inch or two of the crown, and store in the root cellar. A dozen or so roots may be forced any time during the winter. Place the roots upright in a box, surrounding them with very light soil, and cover with another box to exclude light. If the soil is kept moist and in a temperature of at least 50 degrees, growth will start immediately and one of the finest of salads will be ready for harvest in about two or three weeks. It is well to have two or three boxes coming on all of the time to provide an unbroken supply.

Painting Pictures With Your Garden

Applying Art Composition to Your Design

By **Egbert Hans**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME time ago I was asked to design and construct, in the midst of a large natural park outside a midwestern city, a small memorial garden in honor of a lady whose gift of land had greatly increased the size and beauty of the park.

A reporter of the local paper wanted to know all about it and (being a typical American reporter) his first question was: "How large will it be and how much will it cost?"

Just as I was about to disappoint him with a statement of diminutive figures, it flashed through my mind that in planning this little garden we had taken into consideration a good many things that were outside of its actual boundaries. There was, for instance, a fine group of chestnut trees standing a quarter of a mile to the east. We had been very careful to arrange the planting around the garden in such a manner that this tree group would be in full view and thus be "drawn into" the garden picture.

On the opposite side we had not only "framed in" a handsome hemlock grove a thousand feet away, but we depended on this grove as a background for some flowering crabs planted within the garden.

Finally the garden was laid out very carefully to be in full view from an important vantage point across the lake some 800 feet wide, so that when I mentally and rapidly calculated the distances between all the factors that played an important part in this little garden I reached dimensions that would have taxed even an American reporter's credulity. I answered therefore: "That all depends how you look at it," and proceeded to explain the difference between the actual and visual dimensions of a garden, leaving the statement as to size to his own discretion.

The incident furnished me with a graphic illustration of what pictorial gardening means and what it amounts to—and there is no doubt that the next evolution of gardening is along pictorial lines, with less emphasis on the horticultural aspect.

Looking at our garden from a pictorial standpoint, we are at once impressed by one outstanding fact, namely, that our garden can be but part of a picture or canvas on which nature herself has already done a good deal of work. Sometimes—especially in the open country—nature's part of the picture is so dominant that the garden we are about to make should be little else than a forecourt or foreground to that picture. On the other hand—especially in settled districts—there are only too many examples of man's defacing of nature which we want to "paint out." In either case it is very evident that when conceiving your garden picture, the surroundings and background are entitled to first consideration. What nature has painted or modeled before you came upon the scene must determine your style and type of picture. Nature determined whether your garden area is part of a rocky ledge, a gentle slope, a high plateau or just a flat surface. Nature also prearranged the living conditions of your garden by topography, soil conditions and exposure, and tells you all about it by the existing vegetation which has a horticultural and pictorial character that you would do well to follow.

Of course there is no law against making a rocky slope into a smooth formal garden or against filling a bog and making a rock garden out of it—but in doing so you will miss all the advantages and beauty that are invariably the reward of those who follow the laws of nature.

The maker of garden pictures is a combined modeler and painter. His modeling should be reduced to a minimum where the earth's surface is concerned. Leave the contour of the land approximately as you find it, limiting your grading to securing the desirable comfortable means of access like level walks and providing the very necessary draining facilities.

Remember that the topography of your garden area usually extends in character far beyond your property lines so that any intensive grading, besides being very expensive, will give more the effect of a scar than of an improvement and will break up the unity of the natural contour. Let, therefore, the existing conditions determine the design of your garden rather than impose a pattern that does not fit the contour of the land.

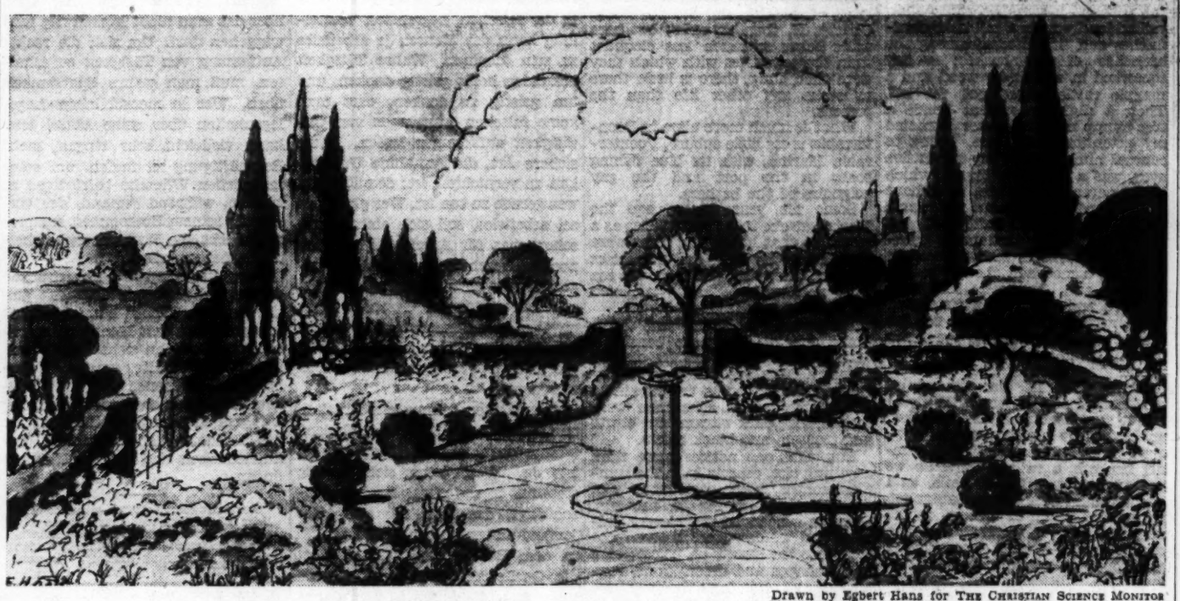
In designing a garden or in determining whether your garden is as good as it might be, it is well to make a list of what you might call "nature's fixed points" around which you work out your supplementary scheme. These are—besides the topography—existing views outside the garden area. Mark these on your plan so that they shall be left open. Existing trees within the garden area must be listed for they represent shade and shelter, which means a seat and, in turn, a walk that will lead to it and must be part of a complete walk system.

From that seat there may be a fine sunset view, so the planting on the west side must be kept open even as perhaps the opposite view over the hills. Moreover a picture is always better when it is framed, so we plan for some tall cedars or spruces that make good frames and will also form a good background for the perennials.

Likewise are there some fixed points of our own making: the house with its doors and windows, entrance and vantage points. Let us hope that they are in the proper place to enjoy the pictures we make. Having made a complete survey of all that nature has done for us we are now ready to start "painting" and we find that it is necessary to learn the methods the painter uses.

What are the requirements of a good picture? What are the laws of perspective and how will they affect our garden pictures? Does one really have to learn to paint in order to paint garden pictures and just what does this much used word "composition" mean?

[Mr. Hans in a second article will go on with this subject. This article will be printed soon.]



Drawn by Egbert Hans for The Christian Science Monitor

The Garden We Build Is Not a Complete Picture in Itself, But Is Added to One Already Started by Nature. Note How the Existing Planting Beyond the Garden Limits Is Here Included in the Garden Scheme.

Drawn by Egbert Hans for The Christian Science Monitor

The Blank Space Is That Part of the "Canvas" on Which We Are to Paint. In the Larger Drawing We See This Section Filled In.

Hobbies and Hints

Cultivating of Sweet Peas

New York

Dear Friends:

I have been reading with interest the various experiences in the Tuesday Monitor on Home Building and Gardening, and have had much joy and success putting into practice some of its "Hobbies and Hints." Therefore I would like to share with you this better and excellent way of cultivating sweet peas. My experience is that when planted in the ordinary way they do not bloom very long.

A very successful way to assure an abundance of beautiful blossoms is to make a trench about 9 inches deep. In the bottom of this, put 2 or 3 inches of cinders and ashes as they come from the furnace. Cover the ashes with a sufficient amount of sandy earth for the peas to grow in. Plant them just as you would garden peas. The advantage of planting them in this way will be manifested in their germinating quickly and growing very rapidly. As they grow, be careful to fill in the earth from the sides of trench, around the root.

It will not be long until they will need some support—something to cling to. A piece of fencing wire will serve this purpose well if made secure. One can also use short branches that had been pruned from a Siberian crab-apple tree, and placed very carefully on either side of the row of the sweet-pea vines. To my great joy these branches were soon covered with their own sweet fragrant blossoms. These of course soon dropped off.

Peas grown in this way will not be bothered with any pests and will bloom all summer even until frost.

(Miss) L. I. F.

From An Old Garden

New York State

Dear Garden Lovers:

This year the squills are here for the first time. The cherry tree we have had for some years. There is no blue just like the blue of the squills and they come so early, just after the snowdrops.

Ours came from an old garden where they have been growing for over 50 years. A granddaughter cares for the garden now, she loves all flowers but takes particular care of those started so long ago.

This winter I read of a wedding cake decorated with myrtle leaves. Can any of our garden friends tell me why? Are there any legends connected with vinca minor? We have a large bed of myrtle and growing with it are double buttercups and Chinese lanterns. The bed is green all winter and has three blossoming periods, then the lanterns as they turn red look very pretty on their green bed.

As I write a squirrel is stretched out along a poplar limb high above the house top, taking a sun bath. He has been there all day occasionally reaching out for a nice round bud. The poplars are late in blooming this year. The small children in our neighborhood have a flower party when the scarlet tassels cover the ground. They fill all their little carts and wagons, march around the block singing, "All Around the Mulberry Bush," making sunshine for all. When tired of marching they dump their loads into the chicken yard for the hens to scratch in.

(Mrs. M. O. W.)

Weeding as a Hobby

Dear Friends:

I want to again express my appreciation of the Garden Page and the "Hobbies and Hints" column. I have written once before of our experiences in making a rockery and pool in our hillside backyard, but I know if we are to keep the "Hobbies and Hints" column going we must all contribute what we can from time to time, so as I worked about my garden this morning I wondered what I could write about that might be interesting to others. As I do my weeding, I scrutinize each little plant very carefully to determine whether it is a weed or not. Those I am not sure are weeds I allow to grow until they are far enough advanced to obviate any doubt. In this way I have many flowers growing in my garden that I did not plant, and they have all been varieties that I wanted and have grown too in spots that I would have chosen had I planted them myself.

This may not sound like very good garden practice and it probably would not be practical in a very large place, but it has given me an added interest in gardening for I am always expecting to find something new. I suppose one explanation of this would be that the birds and wind have carried the seed, though none of the neighboring yards have these particular varieties.

Mrs. H. C. B.

For the Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The "Garden Guide," published by A. T. De La Mare Company and reviewed on these pages some years ago, has been entirely rewritten and is now on the market in its new and more elaborate spring clothes. We have always liked this capacious and handy book. It is chock full of information. In fact, it is such a solid little volume to hold, being printed on good quality paper, over 500 pages of it, and so full of doings, that one is tempted to make a game out of seeing if one could catch it with a subject it does not cover. Yet it is not sketchy in treatment of the 40 subjects that make up a chapter each. Some of the less usual chapter headings might be mentioned: Making a Wild Garden, Cacti and Other Succulents and Their Culture, Plants Which Yield Honey for the Bees, Bungalow or Summer Vacation Gardening, Goldfish in the Garden Pool, Porch and Window Boxes, House Plants That Are Different. In the chapter on Garden Furniture are working drawings for building seats, archways, trellises, miniature bridges, well heads, tables, chairs of various kinds, including those of rustic style. In the chapter on Bird Houses You Can Build, are working drawings for wren and martin houses. The chapter on Bungalow and Summer Vacation Gardening brings out some invaluable points on late season planting for quick bloom, what can be raised quickly from seed, and what summer blooming flowers it would be wise to set in as plants for immediate effect. Vegetables are also taken up in this chapter. This sort of thing is so seldom covered in such a handbook that we make special mention of it.

We are tempted to go on commenting, for the little book contains so much; but will content ourselves with final mention of the sections on Fruits and Vegetables, with score card for judging them at shows, and plenty of recipes for winter canning! ("Garden Guide, Amateur Gardeners' Handbook," A. T. De La Mare Company, Ltd., 438 to 448 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York. Price $2.50.) M. A. P.

Winter Bloom in a Shrub

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gentofte, Denmark

The Greek name Hamamelis has been given to the shrub known as witch hazel, a flowering shrub which challenges the winds of winter with gay defiance, and gathers vigor on the coldest day for an outburst of golden glory. Truly "a jocund company" are the clusters of yellow flowers. Tossing their heads in the north wind, they dance through the winter days, gladdening the eye of many a visitor to the tiny Botanical Garden at Charlottenlund, on the outskirts of Copenhagen. This particular witch hazel is a native of Japan, but other species of it are to be found in North America and in China, all of which, like the Forsythia, are leafless during the period of flowering. They are easy to grow, and become handsome bushes in a short while, very suitable for shrubberies. The Danes have given them another name which seems to suit their nature, that of "Tryllenödder" (witch nut), because, as soon as they have finished flowering, the seed vessels open with a miniature explosion, and scatter the seed to the four winds. Witch hazel is not a recent innovation in Denmark. In 1779 it was first planted in Bernstorff Park, near Charlottenlund, one of the summer residences of the late Queen Alexandra of Great Britain, who in her childhood days spent long holidays at the castle.

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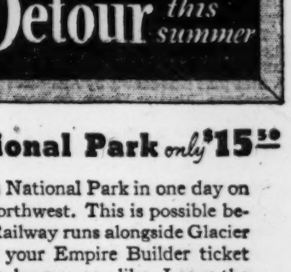
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Radio's Ready-Made Audiences

'Put Me Next to a Good Program' Is Plea; Truck Sets Speed Long-Distance Hauls

Lowell Thomas is once reported to have written his own, but unneeded, epitaph. "The man whom millions listened to—while waiting for Amos 'n' Andy." This is a good answer in a rather left-handed way of the reason why listeners will find certain popular programs in groups and why new programs often follow or precede programs of guaranteed audiences.

Take Amos 'n' Andy as the classical example. There is Lowell Thomas preceding them while several sponsors bid during the week for the period following them. Notice that Jack Benny's new period on Friday evening has been keyed on the network following the First Nighter sketches period, Ben Bernie and Ed Wynn are together on Tuesdays and Paul Whiteman's Music Hall period on Thursdays follows Captain Henry's Show Boat period. Another sequence of programs comes on Sunday nights with Joe Penner, Jimmie Durante and Irving Berlin in rotation.

None of this program arrangement is by chance even though the big network programs do seem to be scattered arbitrarily over the week. The radio sponsors and their agents have studied their program's probable audience by the programs around it.

And this works in ways peculiar and advantageous. The sponsor formerly occupying the 10 o'clock period on Saturday evenings moved out and a new one moved in without fanfare the following week. Consequently the second sponsor had a "ready-made" audience and launched into his selling campaign without the usual preliminaries of winning back another audience. The original sponsor, however, did not fare too badly for he began to sponsor the Metropolitan Opera which had a sizable listening audience of its own.

* * *

Growing interest in short-wave reception engendered by the vogue of all-wave sets has prompted the Atwater Kent Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia to release a World-Wide Radio Station Directory which was recently completed by its own research and engineering staffs.

The inexpensive manual lists the 300 principal short-wave stations of the globe as well as all of the 150 police stations in this country and the 700 or more standard radiocasting stations in the North American continent.

Short-wave stations are listed by call letters, frequency in megacycles and wavelengths in meters. Time schedules as well as the identifying signatures of these stations are given.

* * *

Radios have been installed by some of the long-distance trucking companies because it is found that it pays by helping to speed the freight along. Truck driving is a monotonous business at best and it is perhaps no wonder that the drivers, if not accompanied by a helper, should stop at a midnight hamburger stand or lunchroom every 50 miles or so for 15 minutes of companionship.

A trucking company in Newark has installed automobile radios in most of its fleet of 125 trucks and according to the president of the company the experiment is paying a handsome return. As the driver rolls along late at night, after many of the local stations have signed off, he is able to tune distant stations in another time belt quite easily.

* * *

Business competition is often responsible for a succession of good radio programs. It is rumored, for instance, that the series of concerts by noted artists and guest conductors recently sponsored by the maker of a high-grade automobile sold enough of these expensive cars to write the cost of the radiocasting partially off its books. The makers of another high-grade and competitive automobile have since come on the air on Monday evenings with a concert orchestra under the direction of Walter Damrosch. Listeners may have observed, too, that the sponsorship of the Philadelphia Orchestra recently brought forth the sponsorship of the Metropolitan Opera by a business rival. May there always be business competition if the quality of radio programs is elevated thereby!

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)
Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas
BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1200kc-234m.
LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois
CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana
TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

Iowa
SHENANDOAH—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., to June 24, inclusive, KFNF, 890kc-337m.

Kentucky
LEXINGTON—First Monday of each month, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.
LOUISVILLE—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-336m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.
PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan
BAY CITY—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.
DETROIT—Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.
IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.
LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.
ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota
MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1130kc-254m.

Mississippi
GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.
VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri
CAPE GIRARDEAU — Wednesday and Thursday, June 13 and 14, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-247m.

Nebraska
LINCOLN and OMAHA — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio
CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-546m.; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.
CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.
COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.
MOUNT ORAB—Fridays to June 1, inclusive, 7:30-7:45 p. m., WHBD, 1370kc-219m.
TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma
OKLAHOMA CITY — Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota
HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc-224m.
PIERRE — Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 580kc-517m.

Texas
AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW 1500kc-200m.
DALLAS—Sundays, 7:00-7:15 p. m., WRR, 1280kc-234m.
FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KFOZ, 1370kc-219m.
HARLINGEN — Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KRGV, 1280kc-238m.
HOUSTON — Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.
SAN ANGELO — First and third Wednesdays, 12:32-12:47 p. m., KOKL, 1370kc-219m.
SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KTSA, 1290kc-232.4m.

Wisconsin
JANESVILLE—Thursdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., WCLO, 1200kc-250m.
MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sunday, 6:30-6:45 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.
POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.
STEVENS POINT—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 21, 22 and 23, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBL, 900kc-333m.

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See Also....
Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Financial: Market Quotations

Quiet Dealings And Irregular Price Movement

Moderate Gains Recorded by Some Leading Issues, While Others Lower

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Stocks shuffled about in a moderately irregular manner today pending publication of the President's message to Congress on silver legislation.

While speculative circles anxiously awaited details of the forthcoming note, the impression in Wall Street was that it would not be of a particularly inflationary nature, and probably would do little more than reiterate the Chief Executive's ideas on the purchase of present holdings at about 50 cents an ounce, the placing of a substantial tax on profits and the mapping out of further steps toward international cooperation.

Grains showed signs of improvement, with wheat getting up about 1 cent a bushel before relaxing under realizing. Cotton was a little better. Bonds were mildly mixed. The European gold currencies improved in terms of the dollar.

Trading was still dull. Some of the dairy issues advanced on reports of higher prices for produce. A firm tone was shown by American Telephone, Western Union, du Pont, Borden, Corn Products, Curtiss-Wright, Armour, Santa Fe, General Foods and Postal preferred.

The selling which occurred near the end of the fourth hour was active for about 15 minutes but trading again reverted to earlier dullness as mild rallying tendencies appeared.

Silver shares dipping 2 to 6 points at their worst included U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco and Howe Sound. Utilities were resistant but industrial and rails lost 1 to around 3.

Transfers approximated around 925,000 shares.

Some Losses

United States Steel lost a point, and General Motors, Chrysler, Case, Consolidated Gas, American Commercial Alcohol and Bethlehem Steel were down fractionally to around a point or more.

Declines in the production and sales of automobiles recently have been attributed partly to code difficulties as well as seasonal considerations. Labor difficulties were also said to have been a factor. Production of motor cars last week was estimated at 75,550, a drop of 3755 from the preceding week, but an increase of some 35 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

Followers of the utilities were forecasting some recession in the present electric power output. Utility companies in the drought area were said to be experiencing increasing costs and lower hydro-electric production as a result of dry weather and low streams.

Coincident with the Administration's silver recommendations, it was announced that the tender yesterday of 1,225,000 ounces of silver for delivery against May contracts brought the total tenders against this month to 36,125,000 ounces, a new high record for the Commodity Exchange, Inc., and its predecessor market. The previous record was 35,500,000 ounces tendered against December contracts. Prior to last year the high mark was 12,100,000 ounces delivered in December, 1932.

Bonds Irregular

Although trading in bonds registered a slight increase today over yesterday's very small volume, the market was still far from lively, and values continued to move unevenly.

U. S. Governments and prime corporate loans reflected a low state of investment interest at the currently quoted levels. The former showed inconsequential changes, with Treasury 3⅛s up 4-32s and most other Treasurys down 1-32d to 2-32s.

Lower priced issued were inclined to irregularity, although many varied not at all during the first half of the sessions.

Loans like Bethlehem Steel 5s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Milwaukee 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, New York Central 5s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s and Southern Railway 4s managed to get up from minor fractions to around a point under light dealings.

A scarcity of bids near the market resulted in moderate losses for Great Northern 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Texas Corp. 5s and Western Union 5s.

Foreign groups contributed little to the general volume, and price swings were narrow in most cases Columbia 6s climbed 1½ points, and Japanese 6½s lost nearly as much in thin markets. German Agricultural Bank 6s and Italy 7s yielded half a point each. Moderately higher prices were paid for French 7s and 7½s and Poland 7s.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.89⅞	.91⅜	.89¼	.89⅞ —	⅝
July	.88½	.89⅞	.87½	.88½ —	
September	.89	.90⅝	.88⅜	.89¼ —	¼
Corn					
May	.49	.49⅞	.48⅝	.49¼ —	
July	.51½	.52⅛	.50¾	.51½ —	½
September	.53	.53¾	.52⅜	.52⅞ —	⅜
Oats					
May	.35	.35⅜	.34¼	.34¾ —	¼
July	.35¾	.36½	.35⅝	.36 —	¼
September	.35¾	.36⅞	.35¾	.36⅜ —	⅜

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.69⅞	.69	.69⅝
July	.71	.70	.70½

International Mercantile

NEW YORK, May 22, (AP)—International Mercantile Marine Company and its American subsidiaries lost $1,411,441 in 1933, after payment of all operating costs and interest and providing for depreciation on the usual basis, report of the directors to stockholders showed. This loss compared with a loss of $1,507,187 in the preceding year.

St. Lawrence Paper Mills

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—St. Lawrence Paper Mills Co. of Three Rivers, Que., announced a further 5 per cent wage increase for employees, following a 10 per cent increase announced recently. This brings the wage scale to approximately the 1932 level, it was stated.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 22	Last May 21
11⅛	6¾	..	Adams Express	900	8¼	8	8	8⅛
34⅛	16	.2	Adams Millis	300	28¼	28	28	28¼
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	300	9¼	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜
9⅜	6⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
106¼	93¼	.35	Air Reduction	800	96½	95¼	95¼	95
3⅜	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	100	2⅜	2⅜	2¾	2⅝
23⅞	17⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	28300	19¾	18⅜	19	19⅜
5¼	2⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	800	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	..
160¾	126⅛	6	Allied Chem	400	133	132	132	134
129¼	122⅛	7	Allied Chem pf	100	127½	127½	127½	..
23⅝	13⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	1200	16⅛	15⅞	16	16½
53⅜	41⅜	2	Amerada	200	51½	48¾	51½	48½
36	25¼	..	Am Agri Chem	400	33¾	33	33	33
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	1200	20½	19½	19½	20¾
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	46¼	46¼	46¼	..
12¾	7⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	10½	10	10	10⅜
57½	55	..	Am Beet Sug pf	40	56	55	55	54½
38	23¾	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	27
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	..
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	600	95⅜	92½	92¼	95
145½	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	143	143	143	..
23⅞	19½	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	21¾	21¼	21½	21¼
60	46¼	3	Am Chicle	300	54⅜	54	54	54¼
62½	33	..	Am Com Alcohol	1800	35½	33	33	36½
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	5000	8⅜	8	8	8¼
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	..
22⅜	13½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	13½	13⅜	13⅜	15½
11	6⅛	..	Am International	600	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
1⅛	¾	..	Am La France	300	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1
10	4	..	Am La Fr pf	180	10	8¾	9½	8½
38¾	22¾	..	Am Locomotive	200	25⅜	24½	24½	25½
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	2500	10⅛	9⅜	9⅝	..
10	4½	..	Am Mach & Mt ct	1800	10	9½	9¾	..
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	1200	24¼	22¾	23	24¾
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	1500	7⅞	7	7	7⅜
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	19	19	19	19⅜
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	22½	22½	22½	22¾
17⅝	12	..	Am Radiator	4600	14⅜	13¾	13¾	14¼
28¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	1800	19¼	17⅝	17⅝	19
54⅜	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	51¼	51¼	51¼	52½
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	200	4½	4	4	..
2⅜	1	..	Am Snip & Com	200	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	1¼
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	21100	42⅝	38⅜	39	42¼
26½	15	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	18⅜	18½	18⅝	17¼
5	2	..	Am Sugar Ref	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
115⅛	103½	7	Am Sugar Ref pf	300	112⅜	111¾	112¼	..
125⅛	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	4400	117	114⅞	115⅛	116
13	4⅞	h	Am Type Fndrs	400	6⅝	6½	6½	..
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	200	17½	17	17	..
27⅝	16⅜	.1	Am Wat W & E	800	18¾	18	18	18⅜
17⅛	8½	..	Am Woolen	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	10⅞
83¾	58	1½g	Ami Cotton Fd	100	60	60	60	..
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	400	2⅜	2½	2½	2¾
17½	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	300	9¼	8½	8½	9¼
9	5⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead & S	200	6½	6½	6½	..
17¾	13	..	Anaconda Cop	8400	15⅜	14⅜	14⅝	15⅜
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	200	20½	20	20	..
34	26¼	.1	Archer Daniels	100	31	31	31	31
8	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	4200	6¾	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
3⅞	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	3000	69½	66½	67¼	67
9¾	5	..	Art Metal Const	60	6¾	6½	6½	7
2⅛	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	12½	12⅛	12½	12⅜
40½	29½	.50	Asso Oil	10	38	38	38	..
73¾	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	3800	55¾	52⅝	53½	55⅜
87⅜	70¼	4.80c	Atchison pf	400	79¼	79⅛	79⅛	..
54¼	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	600	41⅝	40	40	41
26	16	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	16	16	16	..
35¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	2800	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞	25¼
55½	35¼	1b	Atlas Powder	300	45½	45	45	..
101½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	100	100	100	100½
13⅛	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	11½	11½	11½	12
35¾	34	.2	Auburn Auto	800	35½	33¼	33¼	34¾
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	1200	7	6¾	6¾	7

—B—

16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	2400	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	11
64¾	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	..
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	700	24½	23¼	23⅜	23¾
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	800	28	26⅞	27	..
110	95½	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	300	8	7¾	7⅞	8
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	1000	16⅜	15½	15⅝	15½
67	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	60	60	60	..
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	600	12½	12¼	12½	12½
27⅞	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	1200	15½	14⅞	15	15⅝
34½	26½	.2b	Best & Co	100	30	30	30	..
49½	32	..	Bethlehem Steel	4800	35¾	33¼	33¾	35⅜
82	63¼	..	Beth Steel pf	300	65	64	64	..
40	26	1b	Bigelow Sanford	10	27½	27½	27½	27
16¾	10¼	..	Blaw Knox	800	11½	11	11	11½
100	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	40	100	100	100	..
28⅝	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	400	23	22½	22½	23
68¾	49⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	55	54¼	55	55
27½	19⅛	1.60	Borden	2800	25¾	24	24¾	24¼
18½	10	..	Boston & Maine	600	10¾	10	10	10
19¾	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	800	17	16⅜	16½	16¾
24⅞	15	1	Briggs & Strat	100	24	24	24	24½
39⅝	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	3500	39⅝	38½	39	38⅜
94¾	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	91½	90¾	91½	91
80½	60¼	.5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	63½	63½	63½	..
10⅞	6¾	..	Brunswick Balke	400	8⅛	8	8	8¼
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	6	6	6	6
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	1300	6	5⅞	5⅞	6½
18½	7¾	..	Bullard	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	..
8½	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	100	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
19⅜	12½	.40	Burroughs Add	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	14¼
3⅞	1¾	h	Bush Terminal	100	2	2	2	..
15¾	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cts	20	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
32¾	19	..	Byers	900	22⅜	20¾	20¾	22½

—C—

34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	800	32	31	31	31⅞
1¾	⅞	..	Callahana Z&L	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
29½	21	1	Canada Dry	600	22½	22½	22½	22½
56½	50	3	Canada South'n	20	53	53	53	51½
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	3400	16	15¾	15¾	16¼
86⅜	46	..	Case Thresh	1200	51⅞	48½	48¾	51½
38	28½	.2	Cannon Mills	100	32	32	32	..
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1500	28⅞	27⅜	27⅝	27½
44⅞	24½	..	Celanese Corp	1000	26½	25	25⅜	26½
4⅜	2¼	h	Celotex Co	100	3½	3½	3½	..
4	1½	h	Celotex vtc	1600	3⅛	3	3	..
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	260	18	16	17½	16
32½	24	1½	Central Aguirre	100	26½	26½	26½	..
40¼	30¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	9500	36⅝	33¼	34⅝	36¼
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	2300	6⅜	5⅞	6	6¼
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	600	30½	30	30½	..
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	800	44	42¾	42¾	..
47⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2700	46½	45⅛	45⅛	45¾
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	2½	2	2	..
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	5¾	5¼	5¼	5½
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1500	8¾	8¼	7⅞	8¼
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	1100	10⅛	9⅜	9⅜	9¾
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	17¼	17	17	..
28⅜	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	22½	21½	21½	22
6¼	2¾	..	h Chi Rock Isl & P	300	3¾	3¼	3¼	3½
8	3¾	..	h Chi RI & P 6%	200	4½	4½	4½	..
9⅛	4⅜	..	h Chi RI&P 7%	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
16	11¼	..	1 Chi Yellow Cab	100	16	16	16	16
30¾	19¼	..	1b Chickasha Cot O	400	25¼	25	25	..
11⅜	6	..	Childs Company	200	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
60⅜	36½	1¶	Chrysler	8500	41	38½	38⅝	40½
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	82¾	82½	82¾	82½
52	52	2	City Investing	20	52	50	50	..
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
45	28	1	Civiet Peabody	100	34½	34½	34½	..
18½	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	900	14⅜	13½	13½	14
92¼	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	88	88	88	..
28½	15¾	..	Collins & Aikman	400	17¾	17	17	17½
8¾	3⅝	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	5	5	5	..
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	90	30½	30	30	30½
19¼	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	6800	13½	12¾	13	13⅛
76⅛	52	6	Columbia& pf A	100	73	73	73	..
31	23	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	1200	32	30	30½	30
77¼	58	3	Columbia Carb	200	65½	64¼	64¼	66½
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	500	28¾	28	28	28¾
50	38	2	Comm Cred A	100	47½	47½	47½	47
30	24	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	20	29	29	29	29
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	51¼	51	51	51½
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2400	23⅜	21⅞	22⅜	23½
3¾	1¾	..	Comwith & So	3500	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
52¾	21½	6	Comwith & S pf	300	46½	45	45¼	45¼
13⅝	7¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	10	10	10	10
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	200	26	25⅜	25⅜	..
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
17½	10⅜	1.50b	Consol Film 1 pf	200	16½	16¼	16¼	16
47⅜	31⅝	2	Consol Gas	1800	33⅞	32⅞	33	33⅝
92¼	80	5	Consol Gas pf	200	89¾	89½	89½	..
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	1300	11	10½	10½	10⅞
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	500	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	500	4	4	4	4¼
23⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
83½	69½	.3	Cont Can	700	75¾	74½	75	75
11¾	7⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont nsurance	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	2800	20½	19½	19⅝	20¼
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	400	67½	65¾	65¾	65¾
145	135	7	Corn Prod pf	100	145	145	145	..
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	200	6	6	6	6
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	300	33	32	32	33
5 1⅛	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	12½	12½	12½	..
36¼	24¼	..	Crown Cork & S	100	26½	26¼	26½	..
6⅝	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	1200	5½	5½	5½	5⅞
38⅝	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	300	25½	24½	24½	26
71	48	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	..
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅜
20¼	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	40	46	45½	45½	46
50⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	..
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	300	23	22¾	22¾	23
84¼	43½	1¼g	Curtis Pub pf	200	77½	77	77½	76
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1900	10½	9⅞	10	9¾
91	80¼	7	Cushman 7%	20	84¾	84¾	84¾	..

—D—

34⅛	18½	..	Deere & Co	500	21	..	20	21
73½	50	..	Del & Hudson	300	52½	..	51	..
33¾	20½	..	Del Lack & W	2700	23½	..	22	23
13¾	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	800	9⅝	9	9	9⅜
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	76¼	76½	76½	..
55½	29	1½¶	Devoe & Ray A	200	41	41	41½	..
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
40⅞	32	1.50	Dome Mines	3900	38¼	36¾	37	38½
23	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	20½	20	20	20⅜
28½	14⅛	..	Douglas A	1800	21	19⅝	19¾	20⅜
86	67	6½	Drexer A	100	13	13	13	..
11⅝	7½	..	Dresser B	500	9	8½	9	..
102⅞	80	2	du Pont de Nem	4600	85¼	82¼	82½	84½
122¼	115	6	du Pont deb	600	122½	122	122	122
103⅜	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	102½	102½	102½	102½

—E—

12¾	5½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	8½	7⅞	7¾	..
96½	79	4	Eastman Kodak	3100	96	93	93¼	96½
23½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	1400	17⅞	17	17	17¼
31⅜	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2615	22¼	21	21½	22
7⅛	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	600	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	5
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1400	6¼	5¾	5¾	6
19⅜	8	..	El Pow&L 6% pf	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
63	51	3	Endicott Johnson	200	53½	53¼	53¼	53½
10⅜	6¼	1	Equitable Off Big	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
19	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	2100	16	15¼	15¾	15½
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	15	15	15	..
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	300	18½	18¼	18½	..
28¼	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23
14⅜	7½	.50	Eureka Vacuum	400	11¼	10¾	10¾	10⅞
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	4100	25⅞	24	24½	25
10½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼

—F—

18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	14	14	14	..
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	52	52	52	53
5⅜	2	..	Fed Screw W	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2½	2⅜	2½	2¼
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	29	29	29	29½
25¼	17	.40	Firestone T&R	600	18⅜	18½	18½	18⅜
86	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	..
67½	54½	2½	First Nat Stores	300	63½	63	63½	62¾
17⅜	2¼	..	Follansbee B	600	5	4½	4½	4⅞
21	10½	..	Food Mach	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
22	12¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	15½	15½	15½	15¼
50⅞	35	3	Freeport Texas	700	40	39½	39½	39⅞

—G—

20	11½	..	Gamewell	130	17½	17½	17½	..
43⅝	33⅛	1	Gen Am Trans	600	38	36	36	38¾
23½	15¼	..	Gen Asphalt	300	18⅝	18½	18½	18½
14⅜	9⅜	1	Gen Baking	200	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
10½	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	200	7⅝	7	7¼	7⅛
6⅛	3⅜	..	Gen Cable	100	4½	4½	4½	..
12	6	..	Gen Cable A	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
33	14½	..	Gen Cable pf	100	21	21	21	22½
25¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	8500	20½	19⅜	19⅜	20¼
12⅜	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1400	12½	12⅜	12½	12½
38⅞	32	1.80	Gen Foods	2400	32⅝	32	32	32½
19	6¼	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	14	14	14	..
64½	53½	1	Gen Mills	100	56	56	56	55¾
42	29⅜	1	Gen Motors	16200	33⅝	31⅜	32	33⅜
103	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	99¾	99½	99¾	99¼
6⅜	3⅜	..	Gen Out Ad	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
45¾	31¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	33	33	33	34
3⅜	1¼	..	Gen Realty	300	2	2	2	2
23⅜	10⅛	..	Gen Refractories	300	13	14½	14¾	..
19½	12½	..	Gen Refract ct	200	14	14	14	14½
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1100	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10½
6⅜	3¾	..	Gimbel Bros	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
28¾	18¾	1	Glidden	1400	23⅛	24	24¾	25½
103	83	7	Glidden ppf	20	100	100	100	..
9⅛	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	900	7¼	6⅞	7	7¼
23	15¾	1.20	Gold Dust	2600	20½	19¼	19¼

Financial: News and Comment

Peru May Modify Rail Pact With U. S. Capitalists

Commission Asks Changes to Safeguard Natural Resources of State

LIMA, Peru, May 22 (U. P.)—Modifications to safeguard Peru interests are suggested by a special commission appointed to investigate the Yurmaguas railway contract between the Government and American capitalists.

Named last December to examine the contract, drawn up June 25, 1930, to construct a railway connecting the coast with Yurmaguas on the Huallaga River, the commission recently reported to the director of public works. They also studied a prior contract with Bertram T. Lee, approved in 1926, and rescinded in 1929.

To Develop the Region

Construction of the road is of greatest importance, especially for national defense, the report stated. Financial difficulties must be met with concessions, which must not be excessive, implying the handing over of known or probable sources of wealth which the State might exploit. The concessions, however, should promote the commercial and industrial development of the region, and not bring future difficulties.

To these ends, the contract with W. R. Davis has been modified.

The railroad is no longer limited to 480 miles, since the object is to connect with the Oriente of Peru, so that the line must run from a Pacific port to Yurimaguas, the route approved by government engineers. The use of narrow-gauge is approved.

Within one year the concessionaire is obliged to present a study of the entire route and a detailed survey of the first section, one-fifth of the work. Work must begin within four months thereafter, and the average progress yearly one-tenth of the work, with completion in 10 years.

Rights of Concessionaire

Construction of wharves and depots must be finished within 12 years. Use of water on the Chira and Piura rivers is annulled. The concessionaire will not have the usufruct in perpetuity, but after 99 years it will pass to the state with all rolling stock and appurtenances.

Although the grant of 4,000,000 hectares of land in Amazonas Loreto and San Martin for sale to colonists at $25 per hectare is unchanged, the clause which made the concessionaire the sole selling agent for state lands, sharing the profits for any sold above the $25 price, is suppressed.

The sale of the land will pay only a part of the estimated cost of $120,000,000. The concessionaire therefore has certain mining rights, up to 20,000 coal claims and 4550 claims of other minerals without taxes, with 15 years.

Oil lands concessions are also cut to 15 years, amounting to 1,000,000 hectares, free of taxation, but with the state receiving 6 per cent of returns.

The contract also includes water rights for hydraulic power, and the right to transfer concessions to other corporations. Provision is also made for the event of rescission in case the company fails to fulfill its contract.

Says Recovery Rests On Farm Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—Without agriculture in a relatively prosperous condition, our so-called industrial prosperity cannot have a sound foundation, Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, and until recently director of the United States Shipping Board Bureau, declares in his message to the association's 20,000 members on the occasion of its forthcoming thirty-ninth annual convention which is to be held in Los Angeles from June 11 to 15.

"Although the business indices show a continuation of the upward trend, the leveling off of wholesale commodity prices and the perceptible decline in retail sales clearly indicate the seasonal let-down is about here," he says. "Various factors indicate the seasonal recession will be somewhat more than normal this year. If we can be spared legislative disturbances and if the existing drought through our agricultural section is broken, the fall will bring us a brisk revival.

"Reasonably good crops at satisfactory prices are almost indispensable to sound recovery. Many of our industrialists fail to realize that the largest single unit of purchasing power rests in agriculture."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

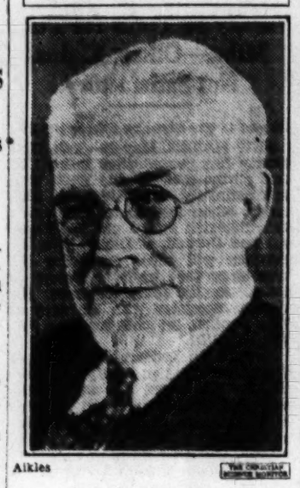
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begin on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 11
Home Savings Bank	June 11
Union Savings Bank	June 11
Warren Institution for Savings	June 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 2
Brookline Savings Bank	June 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 11
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	June 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20

Holds Vote Control



Aikles

Henry L. Doherty

President of the Cities Service Company

Says Small Amount Of Stock Controls Cities Service Co.

WASHINGTON May 22 (AP)—Henry L. Doherty, owner of less than one-thirtieth of the capital stock of Cities Service, was described before the Federal Trade Commission today as in "practical control" of that billion-dollar corporation.

Mr. Robert E. Healy, commission counsel, introduced a summary of studies by commission utility investigators which said that Doherty personally held 29.6 per cent of the voting strength. Only two others of some 540,000 stockholders, it was said, held more than 1 per cent.

In 1931, it was explained, there were 34,172,158 shares of voting capital stocks. Of this, however, 92 per cent carried but one-twentieth of a vote per share

In addition to other holdings, the summary said, Mr. Doherty owned all of 1,000,000 shares of 5 per cent cumulative stock with a stated value of $1 a share, each share having one vote.

The summary also purported to show that the company in the period from 1910-1930 wrote up valuations of its plant and investment by $70,020,529.

The evidence held this was "not eliminated in the consolidated balance sheet of the company" and "is approximately 7 per cent of the plant and investment account contained in the company's published financial reports" as of Dec. 31, 1930.

In a statement to the press, Robert Burns, Cities Service counsel, said "the continuous support of the management by the stockholders over a period of 24 years is conclusively evidenced by the practically unanimous indorsement invariably given at stockholders' meetings."

Mr. Burns also noted that the company has "paid every debt obligation it has incurred irrespective of business conditions prevailing at the time of its maturity."

Crude Oil Output In United States Slightly Increased

TULSA, Okla., May 22 (AP)—Crude oil production in the United States increased 279 barrels daily during the last week, the Oil and Gas Journal says. Average daily production for the week was 2,564,954 barrels and for the previous week 2,564,675 barrels.

Oklahoma fields cut production from 564,350 barrels to 528,565 barrels.

Production in the Texas area increased from 1,065,377 barrels to 1,080,971 barrels with East Texas increasing 1925 barrels to 515,275 barrels daily.

California reported an increase of an even 1000 barrels with the average daily production of 495,000 barrels.

Kansas production decreased to 128,715 barrels from 129,678 barrels.

Eastern fields jumped production to 131,099 barrels from 128,145 barrels. The Rockies decreased production to 86,670 barrels from last week's 87,560 barrels.

North Carolina Funds $12,230,000 Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., May 22—The State of North Carolina is preparing to fund its floating debt of $12,230,000, with the assurance on the part of leading bankers that its obligations will find a ready market, at an interest rate of slightly above 4 per cent, it was announced here by Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus and Mr. Charles M. Johnson, state treasurer, who left for New York to arrange for handling the $2,133,560 in notes held there.

Representatives of North Carolina banks agreed to underwrite the note holdings of 119 financial institutions and 14 individuals in this State on the following basis: one-half at 4 per cent flat, and the other half at 4¼ per cent. This will average about 4.07 per cent over the 12-year maturity period, the average rate being reduced by curtailment.

Freight Loss and Damage Claims of Railroads Small

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Freight loss and damage claims paid by the country's railroads in 1933 were the smallest recorded in any calendar period in the past 30 years, it was stated at the annual convention of the American Railway Association, which opened here today.

The total of claims paid last year was $15,485,440, a reduction of $3,450,584 or 18 per cent compared with the preceding year.

The convention was opened with an address by J. J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Textile Workers Demand 30-Hour Work Week Now

Say Code Authority Aims to Cut Operations After Congress Adjourns

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—The passage of the act calling for a 30-hour work week in this session of Congress is urgently needed to prevent turmoil and strife in the labor ranks, according to a copy of a letter addressed to William Connery, chairman of the Labor Committee of the House of Representatives, and made public by the United Textile Workers of America.

In their letter, Thomas F. McMahon, international president of the organization, and James Starr, secretary-treasurer, set forth the "disastrous effect" upon the textile industry if this piece of legislation is held over until the next time Congress meets.

Calling attention to the fact the cotton textile industry employs about 50,000 workers scattered in all parts of the country, the letter states that "information of a reliable nature has been called to our notice that immediately upon adjournment of Congress, a drastic curtailment program will be forced upon this industry by the Code Authority. This means that the workers will be deprived of their existing meager wages.

"We have already charged and can substantiate our charges," it continues, "that a number of employers in this industry are forcing down wages of semiskilled and skilled workers to minimum levels. There is no protection for wages in the higher brackets and if the licensing feature of the National Industrial Recovery Act is permitted to expire, we know that many employers will drive the workers to the limit and take advantage of every loophole within the legal interpretation of the act.

"Employment in the textile industry was at a lower point today than at any time since codes became operative and it is added that forced curtailment periods were impending in the silk, and rayon, woolen and worsted and other divisions of the textile industry, employing approximately 1,250,000 people. It is recalled that the silk mills were shut down for this week and further shutdowns will be necessary.

"Unless the so-called Wagner bill, which will equalize the bargaining power of labor is passed, we will most certainly be confronted with strikes affecting the entire industry, with losses to employers, workers and the general community," the letter says.

"If the 30-hour work week is going to be held over, we believe that Congress and the Administration should receive some assurance from the employers' associations that they will not impose forced curtailment programs on the industry. If they cannot give this assurance, hours should be reduced at once."

Tailing Mills Give Missouri Miners Additional Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo., May 22—Tailing mills, or plants engaged in running mine chats, now account for 27 per cent of lead and zinc concentrates shipped from the tri-state field. As these shipments have brought to tri-state mine owners more than $3,500,000 since the first of the year, it is seen that what was heretofore regarded as waste now turns in a pretty neat sum of money. The average has been $30,000 a week since Jan. 1, 1934.

For many years great mountains of chats have surrounded Joplin, Webb City and Carterville. One chat pile covered 40 acres of land and was 90 feet high at the center. It has often been said this one pile alone contained enough ground rock to make a gravel road to every farmhouse in south Missouri.

Almost daily for 10 years some one of the railroads entering the tri-state district has shipped out 50 to 100 carloads of these finely ground rock, which brought to the owners only a very small sum, about $5 a car.

Now that engineering skill has devised a way to run 300 to 500 tons of these chats across screens and through jigs and take out what little remains of lead and zinc left from previous grindings, the owners find themselves taking in hundreds of dollars where before they only received tens of dollars.

According to Tri-State Ore Producers Association, the tailing mill production for 1934 will be close to 75,000 tons, which will bring in about $2,500,000. As one-eighth of this sum goes to the land owners, $312,500 will fall into the laps of Jasper County farmers from this almost totally unexpected source.

Steel Output for Week Of May 21 Off 2.4 Points

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute estimates steel production for the week beginning May 21 at 54.2 per cent of capacity, a decrease of 2.4 points from the indicated rate of 56.6 per cent of capacity a week ago. A month ago production was at the rate of 54 per cent of capacity.

The further lowering of production was said to be the result of a falling off in specifications against orders particularly in the case of the automobile industry, which has been placing smaller orders for the last two weeks.

Nominate Hoover to Board Of N. Y. Life Insurance Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover has been nominated to the New York Life Insurance Company's board of directors, but has not stated whether he will accept, Thomas A. Buckner, president of the company, announced today.

Detroit Gives Object Lesson In How to Reëstablish Credit

By Collecting Its Taxes Through Inducements to Taxpayers After Big Advertising Campaign, City Balances Budget—Bonds Jump From 30 to 80

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, May 22—"Business-like methods" of controlling and collecting taxes can reëstablish a city's credit even when that credit is practically moribund and when the city fathers do not know where to turn to obtain funds with which to pay for every-day expenses. Those methods put the city of Detroit back into the column of accredited municipalities and are described in the June issue of The Burroughs Clearing House, a national financial publication. Arthur Van Vlissingen, Jr., tells how the motor capital streamlines its budget, put knee action into operation on its delinquent taxpayers and caused the price of its bonds to jump from the 30's to the 80's.

"Taxpayers' strikes can be broken," Mr. Van Vlissingen says, "if ingenuity and determination are applied to make it much to the taxpayers' advantage to settle up.

"The most encouraging developments in post-depression tax collection are those which have appeared in Detroit. Detroit was in one of the worst financial messes of any large American city.

"To the surprise of the doubters, and the joy of everyone, the new administration rolled up its sleeves and set to work. Presently Mayor Frank Couzens and City Treasurer Charles L. Williams felt the need for some assistance skilled in the mechanics of public finance and tax collection. They acquired the services of Albert E. Cobo, who had made a specialty of these subjects. They named him deputy city treasurer. And suddenly things began happening in rapid succession.

Inducements to Taxpayers

"As a starter, Mr. Cobo undertook a grand revamping of the bookkeeping system of the city treasurer's office in general and of taxes in particular. He worked out a system—such as he had previously worked out for comparable conditions elsewhere, though none on the grand scale of the Detroit tangle—for putting on a single, small card the tax accounts bearing on each piece of real estate. These cards were headed up with the legal description of the property and the name and address of the owner. By reference to the old tax books he found the delinquent items and had these transferred to the cards. The cards are filed in standard steel filing cabinets, behind index cards arranged in city blocks by wards.

"With this part of the job in hand, the next step was to set up reasons why the taxpayers should wish to rush in and pay their tax bills. Last November the voters of Detroit came to the polls and ratified an amendment to the city charter which made it worth the while of the delinquent taxpayers to take some positive steps. By the terms of this amendment, the real estate owner who came in before Jan. 10 to pay his taxes, up to and including 1932 taxes, in full could pay them for the amount of the original tax with all penalties removed.

"The delinquent taxpayer who failed to take advantage of these bargain rates was now given another chance. Up to April 10, he was offered what is called the Seven Year Plan. By its terms he could arrange to pay up the original tax plus the first year's interest in installments, to a maximum of seven years.

Advertising Appropriations

"Now came a move astounding in municipal finance. Mr. Cobo went before the city council and obtained two advertising appropriations, one for each part of the collection campaign. The total was surprisingly small for so ambitious an enterprise, about $29,000. With it he purchased and used something over 100 billboards, with a change of poster as the deadline approached. He placed sizable advertisements in every daily and weekly paper in town, including foreign-language papers, church papers, organization papers. He printed over half a million small folders explaining the essentials of the plan. He bought slides in an assortment of movie theaters.

"Before voting for the first appropriation of $10,700, one councilman demanded that Cobo guarantee collection of $3,000,000 by Jan. 10. Actually, when the books were closed that night $8,900,000 had been collected and 100,000 parcels of Detroit property had been cleared of all delinquent taxes!

"Between Jan. 10 and April 10 $6,000,000 more came in under the Seven-Year Plan, representing total delinquents of $30,000,000 which had been in the status of charge-off accounts and now were once more established as live accounts revived by a payment on account.

Living Within Its Income

"By April 10, a total of $39,000,000 of delinquent taxes either had been paid in cash into the city treasury or had been covered by contract under the Seven-Year Plan. So that taxes now in technical default aggregate only $10,000,000 as compared with $49,000,000 last November. Of the $39,000,000, a total of $15,000,000 had been received in cash, representing $9,000,000 applied to 'full payments' and $6,000,000 made as first payments under the Seven-Year Plan.

News Notes—France

French Exposition—An international exposition, to be held in Paris in 1937, is under consideration by French officials, according to recent reports. The exposition has been discussed several times, but has been postponed because of financial problems. However, this time the Government has been approached by commercial and industrial organizations of Paris and a number of municipal and communal representatives with the request that an attempt be made to make the exposition an actuality. The Minister of Commerce has appointed a committee which has presented a program for the exposition, and it is estimated that it would cost approximately 300,000,000 francs. This expense would be carried by Paris, while the Government would act as general manager because of the international character of the exposition.

* * *

Tourist Traffic Less—Tourist traffic in France during 1933 continued to drop to lower levels. The total number of foreign tourists during this period was 931,505, compared with 944,358 in 1932. Most of these tourists came from England, which accounted for 584,705, compared with 522,000 in 1932. The United States ranked second with 101,200, compared with 143,203 in 1932. The number of French travelers to other countries registered an increase.

* * *

Automobile Trade—Of the total number of automobiles in France, less than 3 per cent of them are American made. The total number of passenger cars in France at the end of 1933 totaled 1,403,850 and trucks 441,000, a total of 1,844,850. Of this total 50,032 were American made, 31,463 being passenger cars and 18,569 trucks. Of the total sales in 1933, 94.4 per cent were French and 5.6 per cent foreign. It is estimated that about 70 per cent of all the cars in France are of 11 horsepower or under.

* * *

Glove Industry—A marked decrease in the glove export trade of Grenoble, France, is reported caused by depreciated foreign currencies and trade restrictions. Grenoble has been making special effort to develop export trade and it is estimated that foreign shipments now account for only 40 per cent of the output. In normal times export trade accounts for about 80 per cent of exports. Reports show that the total glove production in the Grenoble region is now between 33 and 50 per cent of that for 1932.

* * *

Industrial Quotas—Individual quotas for imports of industrial products from the United States into France in most cases equal to those for the first quarter of 1934, with some changes made to take account of previous excess shipments, are contained in the announcement of the French import quotas for the second quarter of 1934, according to the Department of Commerce. A substantial increase has been made, however, in the quota for imports from the United States of electric motors, generators, industrial transformers and current rectifiers.

* * *

Silkworm Culture—The colonial agricultural authorities in French Africa are reported to be making satisfactory progress with the experiments with silkworm culture. The experiment has reached the stage where an initial output of 10 tons of fresh cocoons a year are to be sold. France is a large purchaser of fresh silk cocoons, and in 1933 imported 310.7 metric tons, valued at 4,713,000 francs, of which 60.3 tons, worth 996,000 francs, came from French colonies. One of the major objects of the colonial government's activities is to interest settlers and natives in silkworm culture and provide them with the elements of propagation.

* * *

Exports to United States—In the first quarter of this year France showed notable gains in exports to the United States. Declared exports during the January-March period were valued at $20,542,193, compared with $12,970,840 in the first quarter of 1933. The change in the computation of dollar exchange after Jan. 1, 1934, was held responsible for a large part of the apparent rise in exports of merchandise.

* * *

Rayon Industry—The French rayon industry has been making steady progress as a result of coördination of production and the elimination of harmful domestic competition. Overproduction a few years ago menaced the whole rayon industry in Europe and many companies failed. Now there are national and international agreements which have been adopted by producers which have resulted in greater stability and prosperity. The production of French rayon in 1933 equalled approximately 26,000,000 kilograms, compared with 23,000,000 kilograms in 1932. According to reports, rayon has been taking on an increasingly important position in the manufacture of fabrics in France, and silk makers are alarmed at the progress it has made to the detriment of their industry.

* * *

French Tax Receipts—French tax receipts for the fiscal calendar year 1933 made a good showing compared with the previous year. Receipts from normal and permanent sources, amounted to 36,611,000,000 francs in 1933 compared with 37,098,000,000 francs in 1932, a drop of only 1.3 per cent. Total French revenue from all sources in 1933 is estimated at 45,646,000,000 francs. The sharpest drop came in income tax receipts, while the greatest gains appeared in automobiles and gasoline.

Says Gold Price Raising Has Not Gone Far Enough

Committee for the Nation Says Silver Remonetization Only an Aid

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—Last October economists of the Committee for the Nation made an exhaustive survey of the silver problem and placed it privately before the Administration. The committee's report outlined the advantages of including a substantial proportion of silver in the monetary base. At the same time it urged, in line with a statement issued today, that the silver program should not be permitted to supersede the gold-pricing policy as the major instrument for restoring the price level of commodities. The committee's statement follows:

As a means of diluting the excessive value of gold, the agreement outlined in Washington for silver legislation offers encouraging possibilities. It will broaden out monetary base without requiring that we take gold from the outside world. It cannot, however, be depended upon alone to rehuild our commodity and security prices. It will not act quickly enough nor far enough.

Need Higher Gold Price

Any undertaking to dilute the value of gold—a world commodity whose value the whole world determines—can at best succeed only gradually. Recovery demands more immediate and forceful measures.

Furthermore, the silver-purchase policy should be adopted and executed only with due appreciation of its inherent limitations. Its effect upon our relations in the Pacific as well as its bearing on our gold policy should be carefully regarded.

To lift our domestic price level by violently raising the value of silver involves dislocation and deflationary change in the monetary system of China. Some students of the Far East feel that such deflation would weaken China's buying power by undermining her comparative prosperity, and that it would be detrimental to the United States to have China thrown into competitive disadvantage with Japan.

If the silver-purchase plan deflects the Administration from using its authority to raise the price of gold adequately, it would be disastrous. The harm of suppressing the gold policy would far outweigh the nearby and future benefits that a silver policy alone can bring. In conjunction with a higher price for gold, the silver policy, if forcefully executed, might hasten price recovery.

Not Gone Far Enough

Raising the price of gold from $20.67 to $35 an ounce has stepped up the price of the 30 most important basic commodities in almost exactly the same proportion. But we have not gone far enough to offset the fact that the world value of gold has so changed that one ounce of gold today buys what 2½ ounces did in 1926.

England, wise banker, has recognized this in "sterlingaria." Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Argentina, our competitors for world markets, have in their currencies a price of gold equivalent to $41 to $46. Brazil, our greatest potential cotton competitor, has a price of $60 an ounce for gold. This gives them domestic prosperity and ability to buy in volume from British manufacturers, even though they have to sell basic commodities at low gold prices in world markets.

Our farmers and raw material producers, held in a strait-jacket of too low a dollar price of gold, cannot compete in world markets. Nor can they buy from our manufacturers in the volume necessary to restore the mass production upon which our industry must rest.

Even if we could afford to wait for slow dilution of the present excessive world value of gold by injecting silver into our monetary base, this disparity in the currency price of gold between the United States and its competitors would be perpetuated until we raised our gold price nearer to equality with their gold price.

Pearson's Position

Speaking at Elmira, N. Y., Prof. Frank A. Pearson, associate of Dr. George F. Warren at Cornell University, said:

"The persistent agitation for silver legislation by Congress is an expression of the public's dissatisfaction with the present disequilibrium in the price structure, and should not be confused with the gold policy. An equilibrium in our price structure could be established if a world-wide rise in prices expressed in gold should occur—that is, if gold should lose some of its excessive value.

"An equilibrium in our price structure could be established by raising the price of gold. Any country can change its price of gold, but the exchange value of gold for commodities is a world-wide matter.

"An equilibrium in our price structure can be established by remonitizing silver; that is, making it a part of our yard stick of value. The purchase of silver, while gold remains the sole yard stick of value, can have little effect on commodity prices."

Raising the gold price to $41.34 an ounce would immediately lift silver to 51½ cents and bring other advantages. It would give us additional metallic base for the issuance of treasury currency, which is needed in larger volume to replace the $9,000,000,000 of checking, deposit or credit money which has disappeared.

To hold a much larger stock of silver will give us another little-noticed advantage. It is the destiny of the United States to hold the thinly settled fringes of white-man's land facing the Pacific. In times of unrest we may have to exert our influence. Then neither gold nor paper is acceptable in the Orient, as England found during the World War. She could continue her operations in the Far East only by borrowing silver from us. In an emergency, an added billion ounces of silver might be a force of incalculable value in our hands.

Railroad Protagonist

J. J. Pelley

President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

Rail Head Lists Current Ailments Of Nation's Roads

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—The most acute ailment of the nation's railroads, J. J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, declared today, lay in "subsidized transportation."

Addressing the annual meeting of the freight claim division of the American Railway Association, Mr. Pelley said: "There are four things the matter with the railroads today."

He listed them as follows:

"The depression, which is common to everyone and all industry.

"What I call 'subsidized transportation'—the most important ailment of all.

"A little too much regulation, though I feel that whatever regulation has been done for the railroads has been for their own good.

"And, fourth, the complete absence of any regulation of our competitors."

Mr. Pelley asserted that air lines, waterways and highways were "highly subsidized" by city, state and Federal Government.

The Federal Government, he said, "is spending $12,000,000 a year more than it has to, in order to carry air mail."

For every person who flew in a commercial plane last year, Mr. Pelley continued, the taxpayer paid $100 through either city, state or federal levies, for the maintenance of airports, beacon systems and "other phases."

ICC Orders Lower Vegetable Freight Rates from Florida

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Reduction in freight rates on vegetables from Florida to all parts of the country and on most other portions of the Southwest was ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Proposed increased rates were canceled.

The commission fixed some rates on the basis of cents per 100 pounds, but in most instances dealt only in percentages of first-class rates.

On lettuce from the Southeast the commission prescribed a rate of 45 per cent of first-class rates on carload minimums of 16,000 pounds. For escarole and romaine the same percentage was fixed with minimum carloads of 17,500 pounds and for string beans on carload minimums of 20,000 pounds.

For the first time, the Commission fixed a percentage rate on asparagus from Florida, ordering charges of 50 per cent of first-class rates on carload minimums of 20,000 pounds.

The rate on tomatoes and peppers from southeastern points was set at 42.5 per cent of first class, minimum 20,000 pounds; cucumbers, green corn and egg plant, 40 per cent on minimums of 24,000 pounds; beets, carrots and turnips with tops 40 per cent, minimum 20,000 pounds; cabbage, 30 per cent, minimum 24,000 pounds, and potatoes, 27.5 per cent, minimum 30,000 pounds.

Nonferrous Metal Mart Featured By Lead Price Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—Because of the usual price stability of lead a change in its price is all the more noteworthy. Therefore the decline of $5 a ton in the price late in the week because the leading topic in metal trade circles. New prices became 4c a pound, New York, and 3.85c, East St. Louis. Consumers had not been ordering June supplies as liberally as had been expected. Moreover a rather top-heavy statistical position gave distrust to consumers. Finally, producers lowered prices sharply and the buying response was very satisfactory.

Silver prices are being kept steady by what is called the "M. B.," or mysterious buyer, on the metals ring of Commodity Exchange where silver futures are dealt in. This buyer is believed to be the Department of the Treasury. Each time the silver futures market shows signs of sagging this buying in the May and July positions appears.

Business Default Index Lowest Since May, 1920

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—Reflecting a noteworthy change for the better in the matter of business defaults in the past six or eight months, Dun's insolvency index for the first half of this month declined to 57.9, the lowest record for any month since May, 1920. At this time in May, 1933, the Index stood at 113.5, and two years ago it was 160.1

Status of German Mark Appears To Hang in Balance

World Watches for Next Move, Speculating Effect on Gold Bloc

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—The increasingly precarious position of the German mark, as evidenced by the weekly Reichsbank statements, tends to dash hopes of any immediate return of monetary stability to the world, in the opinion of important foreign exchange circles in Wall Street.

A few months ago, when the Bank of France was losing gold and the French fiscal snarl seemed almost inextricable, the uncertain position of the gold bloc countries seemed to militate against any early general stabilization of currencies. But the French crisis seems to have passed.

It is to Germany, still pegging her currency to gold on the basis of the stabilization of 1923, that international banking quarters now look for the next important move in world monetary affairs.

Reichsbank's Reserves

The Reichsbank's reserves of gold and foreign exchange have fallen almost to the vanishing point, to less than 5 per cent of currency circulation, and in her export trade, the Reich is already enjoying the advantages of currency depreciation, for buyers of German merchandise are permitted to acquire "blocked" marks to use in payment at discounts of 20 to 40 per cent from parity.

The Reich is keeping her currency at its gold parity purely by artificial means, that is by rigidly controlling the amount of marks which may be sold in exchange for other currencies. In foreign exchange dealings, the mark is controlled almost as rigidly as the Russian rouble.

Exchange authorities here believe that the mark is being officially pegged at its gold parity only because of the intense fear of currency inflation felt by the German people, who recall all too vividly the post-war experiences, when the mark declined in value until it was virtually worthless, until it took billions of marks to buy a loaf of bread.

When the new mark of the present parity was created toward the end of 1923, it took a million old marks to buy a new mark worth less than 24 cents.

There has already been serious discussion of devaluation in Germany. The example of England, which has cut the gold value of the pound by nearly 40 per cent without causing internal inflation or arousing public distrust, and the example of Japan, which has cut the yen some 60 per cent and experienced a veritable boom in her export trade, have evidently been food for thought in Germany.

Effect on Gold Bloc

If Germany should devalue, the question is, what would the effect be upon the gold bloc? Both Holland and Switzerland, economically are closely allied with Germany. If German devaluation should cause either of those important members of the gold bloc to devalue, exchange authorities here think it might well bring general revaluation of the continental gold currencies.

The factor which might soften the blow to the gold bloc of German devaluation is the fact that so far as her export trade is concerned, she already has a de facto devaluation for some time through the system of "blocked" marks.

It is also possible, according to informed Wall Street opinion, that the German situation may not be quite as bad as it is pictured. There may be some fairly important reserves of gold and foreign currencies held which do not appear in the Reichsbank statements. With conferences now on with German creditors, the German position has presumably been depicted no more reassuringly than possible.

Florida Bank Elects Woman as a Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 22—The appointment of Mrs. Alfred I. du Pont to membership on the board of directors of the Florida National Bank of this city makes her the third woman bank director in Florida.

The other two women bank directors are Miss Mary Lewis and Mrs. George Lewis of the Lewis State Bank, Tallahassee. This bank was chartered originally with two women directors. As far back as 1889, Miss Lilla Lewis and Miss Mary S. Lewis, aunts of the present president, George E. Lewis, were members of the board of directors. In 1892 the majority of the directors were women.

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Marjorie Sachs Wins Three-Set Tennis Battle

Mrs. Bremer Also Hard Pressed in Bay State Tournament

By Dexter G. Dey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge left-hander, winner of the Bermuda singles title this year, and top seeded, advanced to the fourth round of the women's Massachusetts lawn tennis championships at The Country Club, Brookline, this morning. Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer of Boston also advanced. But neither had an easy time in getting by their opponents.

Miss Sachs found the deep, and accurate, driving of Mrs. William Homans difficult to handle. After winning the first set, 6—2, the Cambridge player dropped the second at 3—6, and was down 2—4 in the third and deciding set. Using forcing tactics Miss Sachs pulled the score up to 4—all, 6—all, and won the match when Mrs. Homans double-faulted on the last point.

Mrs. Bremer had an interesting struggle with a Brookline girl, Marian Wood. Miss Wood displayed the results of good training, her backhand and service working well. All she seems to lack is tournament experience. Mrs. Bremer had to play her best tennis to keep her youthful opponent at bay. The first set went to 6-all, but Mrs. Bremer kept the ball in play long enough to win the next two games. Extra games were also required to decide the second set, which went to 7—5 in Mrs. Bremer's favor.

Doubles play got under way today.

Yesterday, no less than five defaults were registered. Margaret Blake of Brookline, the second seeded player, was forced to stay out of play.

Virginia Ellis of Brookline, unseeded champion, won her opening match yesterday from Mrs. Seth T. Crawford, 6—3, 6—2. The Summary:

Women's Massachusetts Tennis Championship Singles—First Round

Mrs. Francis B. Lothrop defeated Lucy Prescott, 6—3, 6—2.
Marion Cannon won from Margaret Blake by default.
Elizabeth H. (Lee) Palfrey defeated Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, 6—0, 6—3.

Second Round

Marjorie L. Sachs defeated Isabelle Lawrence, 6—1, 6—2.
Mrs. William M. Homans defeated Nancy Whitman, 6—2, 6—2.
Mrs. Roger Griswold won from Gay Wright, by default.
Louise Harding defeated Mrs. Robert H. Morris, 1—6, 8—6, 6—2.
Mrs. Henry R. Guild won from Mrs. Perry Baldwin by default.
Mrs. William M. Shedden defeated Elizabeth Harding, 8—6, 6—2.
Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer defeated Serita Bartlett, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4.
Marian Wood defeated Mrs. Francis B. Lothrop, 6—0, 6—2.
Elizabeth H. (Lee) Palfrey defeated Marion Cannon, 6—0, 6—3.
Mrs. W. M. Martin won from Ruth Aseltine by default.
Virginia Cross defeated Alice Burrage, 6—0, 6—0.
Helen L. Jones defeated Mrs. Philip Theopold, 6—3, 6—4.
Katherine Winthrop defeated Rosamond Gardiner, 6—2, 6—1.
Mrs. John Ordway won from Mrs. William Endicott by default.
Virginia Ellis defeated Mrs. Seth T. Crawford, 6—3, 6—2.
Sylvia Hatch defeated Mrs. Edward K. Nash, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round

Mrs. L. Lewis Bremer defeated Marian Wood, 8—6, 7—5.
Marjorie L. Sachs defeated Mrs. William Homans, 6—2, 3—6, 8—6.

Doubles—First Round

Mrs. H. R. Hardwick and Mrs. Homer Albers defeated Mrs. J. R. Madden and Helen Cabot, 6—2, 6—1.
Mrs. George W. Wightman and Mrs. Roger Griswold defeated Nancy Whitman and Alice Burrage, 6—0, 6—4.

College Baseball Results

Bowdoin 18, Bates 3.
Luther 13, Wisconsin 5.
Nebraska 18, York 8.
North Carolina 7, Duke 4.
N. C. State 5, Wake Forest 2.
Panzer 4, Upsala 1.
River Falls T. 7, St. Olaf 6.
Upsala 7, Panzer 2.

College Golf Result

Brown 7, Providence 2.

Favorites Again Advance in Eastern Pro Tournament

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—Favorites continued to win in the eastern professional championship at lawn tennis yesterday at the Park Avenue Tennis Club courts, as all but one match in the second round of the singles was played and a start made in the doubles. Some of the lesser lights managed to put up a good battle, but all in turn were ultimately eliminated.

Vincent Richards, former national champion, made his first appearance and had some trouble in disposing of Theodore Rericha, now installed as the coach at the home club. This was the best tennis of the day as Richards was forced to display his finest volley play to dispose of the young professional, winning at 6—3, 6—3. He will encounter Charles M. Wood Jr., in the remaining second-round match this afternoon.

Henri Cochet and Martin Plaa, the French stars, were both successful, with the former Davis Cup reliance of France scoring over Francis T. Hunter at 6—1, 6—2, while Plaa had an easy task to put out Herman Petersen, 6—3, 6—2. The hardest battle went to Alfred H. Chapin, a former pupil of Tilden, as Morton Bernstein, a new recruit to the professional ranks, took the second set the score being 6—1, 1—6, 6—1.

Tilden and Chapin started the doubles with an easy victory over Melvin Kann and Harold Blauer, also a recent recruit, 6—0, 6—3. The other leading teams, who will make their start today are Ellsworth Vines and Keith Gledhill, Richards and Cochet, and Plaa and Bruce Barnes.

Eastern Professional Tennis Championship Singles—First Round

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated Theodore Rericha, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round

Henri Cochet, France, defeated Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, 6—1, 6—2.
Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Texas, defeated John Cardegna, Ardsley, 6—0, 6—4.
Alfred H. Chapin, Rye, defeated Morton Bernstein, New York, 6—1, 1—6, 6—1.
Martin Plaa, France, defeated Herman Petersen, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Doubles—First Round

William T. Tilden 2d, and Chapin, defeated Melvin Kann and Harold Blauer, 6—0, 6—3.
Rericha and Bernstein defeated Joseph H. Olhausen and Ernest H. Kuhn, 8—6, 6—4, 8—6.

Perry Beats Merlin And Austin, Bernard

PARIS, May 22 (AP)—Fred Perry, apparently smarting under the defeat administered yesterday by Christian Boussus, today turned on Andre Merlin, Boussus's French Davis Cup team mate, and pounded out a 6—0, 9—7 victory in the French-English annual tennis series at Stade Roland Garros.

Perry gave Merlin a tennis lesson in the first set, but Merlin rallied all his forces to keep the English ace on the jump in the second.

H. W. (Bunny) Austin added another point for England with a 6—4, 6—1 victory over Marcel Bernard and C. R. D. Tuckey won from Jacques Brugnon 6—3, 3—6, 6—2. R. Rodel of France defeated H. G. N. Cooper, England, 6—0, 6—3.

France led 5 to 4 at the end of yesterday's matches. The series concludes today.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Nashville	20	10	.667
Atlanta	17	11	.607
Chattanooga	18	12	.600
Memphis	16	14	.553
New Orleans	16	15	.516
Little Rock	14	21	.400
Knoxville	12	20	.375
Birmingham	12	22	.353

Results May 21

Nashville 7, Little Rock 6.
Chattanooga 8, Birmingham 3.
Memphis at Atlanta, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	38	11	.776
Missions	29	20	.592
Hollywood	26	21	.553
San Francisco	26	22	.542
Sacramento	23	25	.479
Oakland	22	27	.449
Seattle	14	33	.298
Portland	13	32	.289

Results May 21

No games scheduled.

Never Up, Never In; Wright Is Right

By a Staff Photographer

Left—Square Stance, Weight Evenly Balanced and No Stress on Either Hand. Right—Bending Over Ball With Knees Slightly Forward to Insure Relaxed Body.

Improving Your Golf
Last of 12 Articles

By Webster J. Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"WHO is that fellow practicing on the putting green?" was asked as we left the eighteenth.

"He has been at it at least half an hour."

It was Fred Wright, who won the Massachusetts amateur golf championship six times and played on the 1923 United States Walker Cup team at St. Andrews, Scotland, defeating E. W. E. Holderness, 1 up. He was also a member of the informal Walker Cup team that visited Hoylake in 1921 and went to the seventh round of the British amateur championship that year.

"Well, if he is that good, why should he spend half an hour practicing? Is that his weakness?" continued the questioner.

"That last question," I replied, "is the answer to why you never will be the golfer you should be. As a matter of interest, Fred Wright is an excellent putter. It might be of value to you to hear what a fellow of Wright's ability has to say about putting."

As we reached the green, Wright merely glanced toward us and continued his practice. "There is the first lesson in putting without even asking for it. He is concentrating on every shot. No golfer ever putts well consistently without concentrating."

"Fred, we want to know why you spend so much time on the putting green?"

"Because there is no more important shot in golf," was his response. "There are more poor putters among good golfers than poor golfers among good putters."

Do Not Copy Others

"I find," he warmed up, "that good putting never results consistently until the player has found a position of comfort in addressing the ball. In my own case, a square stance, balancing my weight evenly with my feet on a direct line with the hole and about 18 inches apart, and the ball midway between the feet, has been most satisfactory. Of course it is necessary to bend over the ball slightly and I bend my knees forward a little to relax the body. I do not recommend that you 'copy' the style of others. It is better to find a position for yourself that is comfortable.

"Stroking in putting is entirely different from that of any other shot in golf. For the guiding of delicate impulses, my stroking is solely with the wrists. The swing is similar to the vertical arc of the pendulum in a clock and must be smooth and rhythmic at all times. In the process of the swing, any tendency to tighten the wrists is apt to pull the shot off the line intended. Also be careful that you do not cut across the ball.

"I place no stress on either hand, gripping the club evenly with the same overlapping method as on other shots. The thumb of the left hand is covered by the palm of the right and the right thumb rests a little to the left of the top of the shaft. This position has been most satisfactory to me in guiding the putter back and forth in its proper arc. The arms are kept out of the play by the wrists.

Watch Your Backswing

"Another factor of importance in the putting swing is the backswing. It may be against your natural inclination to lengthen the backswing on short putts, but to shorten is to invite stabbing the ball. That means hitting the ground and ball at the same time and will cause all manner of trouble. The long, slow backswing embodies more of the desired smoothness than short, quick stroking.

"When lining up the putt, take time enough to insure not overlooking a thing. Sight the line of play from back of the ball and be sure your putter will hit the ball at right angles. It is necessary to decide the speed of the green and search for the so-called groove that is always there somewhere.

"Never Up, Never In"

"The contour of the green must be figured and the speed and roll calculated. Often the roll is such that playing away from the hole is necessary. Here the proper force must be used to carry the ball well up the grade to catch the down roll.

"An old saying in putting still holds true, 'never up, never in.' How many times have we seen putts roll up to the hole and lack enough 'legs' to reach? It is equally undesirable to run by the cup, but always favor reaching. A good plan is to play for the back of the cup.

"No amount of verbal or written advice will perfect your putting. Experience and practice are all that can help. You must learn for yourself to judge fast greens and slow greens. If you have ever played golf, you do not need to be told that damp greens are slow, requiring a stroke that will carry. The dry and freshly cut greens are fast and need more care in guiding the direction. These are features of putting that need practice and experience.

"The number of golf matches won and lost on the greens overwhelms those won and lost off the green. Absence from the game for any length of time partially proves this point. The wood and iron shots return quite reliably, but the putting is a lost art without devoting time to practice."

Norma Taubele In Third Round, Eastern Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 22—Norma Taubele of New York, United States indoor tennis champion, led the women's eastern clay court tennis field into the third round yesterday at the Montclair Athletic Club. Miss Taubele, seeded No. 1, drew a first-round bye and then defeated Barbara Phipps of Roslyn, L. I., 6—2, 6—2. Miss Phipps won her first-round match through a default.

Helen Germaine of New York, former national public parks champion, lost the first set of her match to Mrs. Charles Stone of Washington, 6—3, but won the second after a hard struggle, 7—5. The heat and the hard play forced Mrs. Stone to default the deciding set.

Baroness Levi, winner last year, was not among the field of 31. The summary:

Women's Eastern Clay Court Tennis Championship Singles — First Round

Barbara Phipps, Roslyn, L. I., won from Sibyl S. Bolt by default.
Ruth V. Bair, Larchmont, N. Y., defeated Josephine Bartlett, Mountain Lakes, 6—8, 10—8, 6—0.
Ruth Leo, New York, defeated Joan Ball, New York, 7—5, 6—2.
Grace P. Surber, Jackson Heights, L. I., defeated Betty Hughes, Verona, 6—0, 6—1.
Mrs. Dan P. Caulkins, Englewood, defeated Helen A. Wyeth, Montclair, 6—0, 6—4.
Mrs. Alice Francis Wolf, Montclair, defeated Dorothy Doty, Yonkers, 6—1, 4—6, 6—0.
Lois V. Kempe, New York, defeated Emily Tweet, Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—3.
Mrs. Eugene L. MacDonald, Montclair, defeated Mrs. Ly Cremonin, New York, 6—2, 6—3.
Patricia Cummings, Westfield, defeated Linda Roberts, Brooklyn, 6—4, 6—2.
Mrs. Vance McCulley, New York, defeated Jean Hibberd, Maplewood, 6—3, 6—2.
Mrs. Frederick McBride, Short Hills, defeated Margaret Ferguson, Montclair, 6—3, 6—2.
Mrs. John J. Schieffelin, New York, defeated Louise Stauffen, Montclair, 6—2, 6—1.
Aldona Savage, Newark, defeated Mrs. Franklyn C. Koss, East Orange, 6—3, 7—5.
Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Marie Miller, Woodbridge, 6—1, 6—0.
Helen L. Germaine, New York, defeated Mrs. Charles Stone Washington, 3—6, 7—5, default.

Second Round

Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Barbara Phipps, 6—2, 6—2.

Rainbow Leads The Vanitie Over 17 Miles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., May 22—Rainbow, the new America's Cup candidate, impressed those who saw her cut through the heavy sea of the international match course with ease yesterday.

She engaged in an informal race with Vanitie, built in 1914. Gerard B. Lambert sailed Vanitie and Harold S. Vanderbilt the Rainbow. The new aspirant won the race.

The two trim Class J boats raced about 17 miles, starting from the bell buoy on Brentons Reef. They sailed south of Sakonet Point and back. It was a beat and a reach in a shifting breeze. The yachts finished at Brentons Reef Lightship.

A top speed of about 10 1-5 miles an hour was attained. Rainbow covered the 8½ miles to windward in 3m. 30s. faster than the Vanitie, and finished the 17 miles with a lead of 3m. 10s. Vanitie carried more sail than the new yacht.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	13	10	.643
Cleveland	14	11	.560
Detroit	15	13	.536
Washington	15	15	.500
Boston	14	15	.483
Philadelphia	13	15	.464
St. Louis	12	14	.462
Chicago	9	17	.346

Results May 21

Boston 13, Chicago 10 (10 innings).
Cleveland 9, New York 5.
Detroit 6, Washington 5.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 3.

Miles Elected Captain

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 22 (AP)—The election of Egbert J. Miles Jr. of New Haven as captain of the Yale tennis team was announced today. Miles, also captain-elect of basketball, prepared for Yale at Roxbury. Huston Huffman of Redford Hills, N. Y., was announced the winner of the managerial competition and will automatically become manager of the team for the 1936 season. Robert W. Hedges of Hampden will manage the team next year.

Yale Proven As Sprint Crew—Now for Finale

Varsity to Train for Four Miles—Other Eights Not Satisfactory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, May 22—Yale University has proved that it has the best sprint crew in the East. This was definitely established last Saturday, when it defeated the other two unbeaten sprint crews, Princeton and Cornell, at Derby. Now the oarsmen will settle down for the long siege that leads to victory or defeat in its four-mile race, the classic encounter with Harvard at New London, set this year for Friday, June 22.

Edward O. Leader, the coach of the university, has plenty of material for his crews, but so far, the only real success has been with his varsity. There is still considerable uncertainty about the junior varsity, and still more in regard to the freshmen, though the latter is gradually settling into form.

But the varsity, as it has rowed for the past month, may be regarded as settled unless the strain of long distances shows the wisdom of a change. Rowing with perfect steadiness at a low stroke, which it did in both the Blackwell Cup and Carnegie Cup races, it seems fully capable of handling the long distance with similar steadiness.

Practically a Veteran Crew

With three members of the 1933 varsity in the boat, as well as two promotions from the 1933 jayvees, Leader started with practically a veteran crew, and the freshmen furnished the balance of a singularly well adjusted outfit. To replace last year's stroke, John H. Jackson '34, the captain, who rowed No. 6 last year, has been moved to stroke, while the other veterans, William S. Kilborne '35, has moved from 3 to bow, and John S. Pillsbury Jr. '35, is back at his old oar, 2.

Promotions from the junior varsity brought John S. Atwood '34E, to his old seat, 5, in the more important boat, while Benjamin I. Taylor Jr. '35, moves from No. 3 to No. 7.

Edward D. Wilson '35S, was an absentee last year, but has taken his position on the freshman crew of two years ago, at 6, and two of last year's freshmen, Frederick L. McCartney '36, and Henry G. Allen '36S, fill in at the middle positions, 3 and 4. James R. Agen '34, and Fitzhugh Quarrier '35S, who fought out No. 4 position last year, have been recently displaced by the newcomers, on the eve of the regattas. The tiller ropes are in the hands of the freshman coxswain a year ago, Joseph H. Holmes Jr. '36.

Numerous Jayvee Changes

The last two weeks have seen numerous changes in the junior varsity crew, and there is no certainty, in view of their lack of success at Derby, that many more will be made. With three strokes and two coxswains, as well as several other changes, the future composition of the crew seems hazy.

On the Harlem, W. P. Miller '36 was originally listed, but gave place to Horace Havemeyer Jr. '36, on the eve of the race. Then at Derby, Morgan K. Smith Jr. '34S was substituted. In the coxswain's seat, Robert C. Duane '36 was the original selection for the Blackwell Cup, but Leslie J. Schaffer '34, replaced him, only to give way in turn to Joseph R. Eggert Jr. '36 for the Derby race.

Numbers 7, 6 and 5 appear to be a bit more stable than the other members of the crew, as Albert S. Field Jr. '36, of last year's freshmen, James C. Castle '36, and Francis B. Wadelton Jr. '36S, have held the oars in those seats since the start. But at 4 and 3 there are again shifts. As first listed, Quarrier and McCartney were boated, but David L. Livingston '35S, replaced the former, and McCartney's promotion opened the way for Robert E. Belknap Jr. '36, to take his place at 3. Donnell W. Boardman '34, is at 2, while the stroke of last year's freshmen at the start, Robert H. Spock '36, is at bow.

The freshman crew appears to be pretty well settled in most of the positions, though there still appears some doubt about 6, 5 and bow. At Derby, the crew rowed as follows: bow—Howard A. Austin Jr.; 2—Bayard Dominick 2d.; 3—Dudley V. Sutphin; 4—De Witt Peterkin Jr.; 5—Frank R. Rice; 6—Theodore W. Griggs; 7—Rudolph Montgelas; stroke—Lewis Johnson 2d.; coxswain—Henry P. Coogan. At bow earlier in the season, have been Miguel G. Mendoza, and John B. Reigeluth, and other substitutes include Constantine Mittendorf, Gould C. Decker, and George T. Hall.

Pick-Ups

BILL TERRY, manager of the Giants, uncovered another winning pitcher yesterday, but it was purely by accident. Fred Fitzsimmons was scheduled to start the baseball game at the Polo Grounds in an attempt to stop the onrushing St. Louis Cardinals; but during the process of warming up the veteran right-hander was struck by a fungo bat which slipped out of the hands of one of the Cardinal players. When it was discovered that he could not pitch, Terry called on young Joe Bowman, formerly of Portland, Ore., and the big rookie came through in fine style. It was his first complete game in the National League and he won it, 5 to 2. Last season in the Pacific Coast League Bowman won 23 games.

He was off to a shaky start, but shut out the Cards during the last six innings. Burgess Whitehead of the Cards and Travis Jackson of the Giants hit home runs. Whitehead connected with his as lead-off man in the first inning.

The Pittsburgh Pirates pounded two Philadelphia pitchers for a total of 17 hits yesterday at Baker Field and climbed into second place in the National League race. The Cards dropped into third place when they lost to the Giants. Floyd Vaughan paced the Pirates at bat with two singles, a double and a home run. Harry Lavagetto was close behind with two doubles and a homer, driving in five runs during the afternoon. Larry French kept 10 Phillie hits well scattered. The score was 11 to 4.

Three runs in the ninth inning gave the Chicago Cubs a 10-to-9 victory over the Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday at Ebbets Field, and a tighter grip on first place in the senior league race. Going into the ninth two runs behind, the Cubs jumped back into the ball game when Babe Phelps hit a pinch-hit home run with a man on base. Before the Dodgers could settle down, English had singled, Grim had walked and Klein had singled and the Cubs had their winning run.

Led by Earl Averill, the Cleveland Indians handed the New York Yankees their second-straight defeat yesterday by a 9-to-5 margin. The hard-hitting outfielder connected with his fourth and fifth home runs of the season and batted in five runs. His first homer came in the first inning after Dick Porter and Bill Knickerbocker had singled. His second came in the sixth with the bases empty. Willis Hudlin pitched for the Tribe and won his third game of the season. The Yankees have lost four of their last five games.

Manager Mickey Cochrane personally conducted his Detroit Tigers to a 6-to-5 victory over the Washington Senators yesterday at Navin Field. The score was a tie as the Tigers went to bat in their half of the ninth inning, but it wasn't for long. Gerald Walker opened the game-winning rally with a single and went to third base when Prim, Washington pitcher, made a wild throw to first base. Charlie Gehringer and Bill Rogell were walked intentionally, filling the bases. Cochrane went in as a pinch hitter at this point and promptly singled home the deciding run.

The Boston Red Sox threw away a six-run lead in the eighth inning of their ball game with the White Sox yesterday, but came back in the tenth inning and won. Chicago tied up the game in the eighth with a six-run rally, sending the two teams into overtime. With two out in the tenth, Billy Werber smashed a double to left field. A moment later he stole third base, his third stolen bag of the game, and continued on home when Madjeski made a bad throw. Singles by Eddie Morgan and Roy Johnson, and a double by Carl Reynolds, added two more runs in the inning, making the final score, 13 to 10. Morgan made five hits for the Red Sox, one of them a homer.

Jimmy Foxx's eighth home run of the American League season was the highlight in Philadelphia's 7-to-3 triumph over St. Louis yesterday. It started a three-run rally in the second inning. Later in the game McNair and Cramer also hit circuit drives for the A's. Sugar Cain did the pitching for Connie Mack.

Elbert Fletcher, the 18-year-old Milton High schoolboy, who went South with the Braves this year, has decided to turn professional after his graduation from Milton. He will report to the Harrisburg Club of the New York-Pennsylvania League, which is a Braves' farm and which is managed by the capable Leslie Mann.

Louisville & Nashville

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Because of the possibility of dividend action, Wall Street is interested in the directors' meeting of Louisville & Nashville Railroad scheduled for June 21. The board voted a dividend of $1.50 a share in January, and it was stated at that time that future disbursements would be governed by earnings. For the first three months this year the road earned a balance of $1.67 a share.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	21	11	.656
Pittsburgh	17	10	.630
St. Louis	18	12	.600
New York	18	13	.581
Boston	14	13	.519
Brooklyn	12	17	.414
Philadelphia	9	18	.333
Cincinnati	6	21	.222

Results May 21

Chicago 10, Brooklyn 9.
New York 5, St. Louis 2.
Pittsburgh 11, Philadelphia 4.
Cincinnati at Boston, postponed.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	20	10	.667
Indianapolis	15	13	.536
Kansas City	16	14	.533
Columbus	15	15	.500
Milwaukee	14	16	.467
Louisville	13	16	.448
St. Paul	13	16	.448
Toledo	12	18	.400

Results May 21

St. Paul 3, Indianapolis 1.
Kansas City 4, Toledo 3.
Minneapolis 7, Louisville 3.
Only games scheduled.

College Tennis Result

Clark 7, Tufts 2.

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Refreshing the Home?
You can get some worth-while decorating ideas from the Monitor-advertised furniture stores. Antique dealers are another source of information, and there's many a helpful hint in the advertisements of manufacturers of products for the home.

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By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Now for the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. Championships

SO FAR as college track and field championship events are concerned, the eastern section of the United States will see them winding up for 1934 with the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. meet on Franklin Field, Philadelphia. Further than to say that this meet promises to be very hard fought one would hardly want to go at this writing. Now that Stanford is going to have seven representatives in the competition, chances of the title going to an eastern representative for the first time since 1924 are not as bright as they were when it was announced that the Pacific coast colleges would pass up the I-C 4A this year.

Small but Very Powerful

It is true that Stanford will be represented by a very small squad of athletes, but what the team lacks in numbers it easily makes up for in quality. If every one of the members of the squad comes up to what is expected of him, and the easterners do not better their work, it is quite easy to figure out a Stanford victory; but the 3000-mile trip across the continent is very apt to affect the performances of some of the athletes, and it is quite possible that some of the eastern athletes may outdo themselves and bring an eastern team to the fore. It wouldn't take much of an improvement to accomplish such a result.

Yale, Cornell and Harvard

In looking over the field of eastern colleges, it is quite possible to figure any one of three as a winner of the team title—that is, if Stanford does not take the trophy. Yale was the last eastern team to win the honor, way back in 1924, and, while the Eli has a strong team, its showing against Harvard would hardly entitle it to be ranked as the most likely eastern winner. Cornell's showing in its meets this spring has indicated some of that power which made the Ithacans perennial champions back around 1914, and the Red and White must be rated as a strong candidate. Harvard, after its showing against Yale last Saturday, can hardly be passed up when considering possible eastern winners. With the first five places counting in team scoring, a whole lot is going to hinge on whether or not the lesser lights improve on the showings which they have made to date. The colleges will be battling for the first leg on the fifth cup put up for this competition, with Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Southern California each being a proud possessor of one of the former team trophies.

Eighteenth Game Drawn

BAD KISSINGEN, Ger., May 22 (AP)—The eighteenth game of the chess championship match between Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris, world champion, and E. D. Bogoljubow of Triberg ended in a draw yesterday after only 38 moves. The champion selected the queen's pawn opening. Neither could establish any advantage either in position or material, and an agreement to declare a draw was reached. The score to date: Dr. Alekhine 6, Bogoljubow 1, drawn 11. The next game will be played at Nuremberg.

Charlotte Glutting Medalist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., May 22—Charlotte Glutting of Rock Spring carried off medal honors in the women's metropolitan golf championship over the Ridgewood Country Club's links yesterday. She scored a brilliant 79. Only five of the field of 59 were able to break 90. Maureen Orcutt, four times winner of the title, finished next to Miss Glutting with an 84.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	22	9	.710
Toronto	20	10	.667
Newark	23	12	.657
Montreal	15	14	.514
Albany	11	15	.423
Buffalo	11	19	.367
Syracuse	9	19	.321
Baltimore	8	21	.276

Results May 21

Rochester 9, Montreal 8.
Toronto 2, Buffalo 0.
Albany at Baltimore, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Edmonton Grads Keep Trophy

EDMONTON, May 22 (AP)—The Edmonton Commercial Grads defeated the Chicago Spencer Coals for the second successive time yesterday, 46 to 37, and retained the Underwood trophy, emblematic of the international women's basketball championship. The Grads won the first game, 100 to 39, Saturday night.

Pro Football Schedule Committee for '34 Named

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 22 (AP)—President Joseph F. Carr of the National Football League yesterday announced the members of the schedule committee for the 1934 season. With Carr as chairman, the committee will submit a schedule to the annual meeting of the league in July.

Members of the committee are George P. Marshall, president of the Boston Redskins; L. H. Joannes, president of the New York Giants, and George S. Halas, president of the Chicago Bears.

The National League will open its season about the middle of September and close the second Sunday in December. On the third Sunday the playoff for the world championship between the winners of the eastern and western divisions will be held.

Clubs in the eastern division are Boston, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Those in the western division are Chicago Bears, Chicago Cardinals, Cincinnati, Detroit and Green Bay.

Rugby Organization Formed

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—A new sports organization, the Eastern Rugby Union, today was an accomplished fact as a result of a meeting yesterday among representatives of the Universities of Princeton, Harvard and Long Island, Lafayette College and the New York, French and Pilgrim Rugby Clubs. Yale is expected to join. Rugby has been played for several years in the East and received a big stimulus this spring as a result of an eastern tour by the Varsity Club of Cambridge. P. S. DeQ. Cabot of Harvard was elected president of the new organization, Arthur Yates of Long Island University and Roger Dumestre of the French Rugby Club, vice-presidents, and Albert Woodley, New York Rugby Club, secretary-treasurer.

Australians Beat Oxford

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—The touring Australian test match cricket team yesterday defeated Oxford University by an innings and 33 wins to record their fourth victory in six starts in England. The other two matches were drawn. Scores of the Oxford encounter: Oxford, 70 and 216; Australia, 319. The match was largely a bowlers' holiday. For Australia young Hans Ebling took 5 wickets for 34 runs; Fleetwood-Smith, another colt, 5 for 30, and the veteran, Clarence Grimmett, 7 for 109. The only Oxford man able to withstand the Australian attack was Desaram, who scored 128 in the varsity's second innings.

Miss Horn Defeats Miss Ryan

BERLIN, May 22 (AP)—Elizabeth M. Ryan, Californian now living abroad, was defeated yesterday in the finals of a tennis tournament at the Red-White Club by Marieluis Horn of Germany, 6—2, 6—2.

Sporting Around the Hub

THIS season is the most interesting in the career of Charley Whiteside as Harvard varsity crew coach. His first, 1930, gave him a short season with a veteran crew that was hopelessly defeated before racing. The next three seasons he had the so-called Cassedy crew in which the stern four remained intact from freshman days and whipped Yale four successive times. Now the young coach begins anew with practically an untried crew.

If we had any thought that Whiteside might be showing concern about his responsibilities they were dispelled yesterday. Despite the reputation Yale is building by its sprinting prowess, the Crimson mentor is in a jovial mood. He does not predict a 'crew of Cassedy standard; but he is confident of developing a much smoother and more polished boatload.

The annual outdoor track and field championships for 1934 of the New England A. A. A. U. have been awarded to Newport, R. I., Sunday, June 24. The N. E. A. A. U. met at the Boston A. A. club last night. Three clubs were admitted to membership, the Pawtucket A. A., Holy Cross A. A. of Worcester and the Spartan A. C. of New Bedford.

Johnny Gillis, star pitcher of the Northeastern varsity, has been elected captain of the team for 1935. Gillis has been undefeated for two seasons as Northeastern pitcher and was largely instrumental in the success of the team this year. Northeastern won 12 out of 14 games, and the last 11 straight.

Bob Crowley, Norfolk professional, and Tom Callahan of the Post won the annual professional-newspaper men four-ball tournament yesterday at Oakley with a score of 72-2—70. Jack Curley of Stoney Brae and Bill McGonnical of Quincy were second with a score of 74-3—71.

At least Francis Ouimet did not go down to defeat without offering a strenuous amount of opposition in the British amateur golf tourney. His 74 was a creditable score in any tournament and would have beaten many of the victors yesterday had he been matched against them instead of Gus Moreland. Local golf fans have some consolation in the victory of Jesse Guilford. The big fellow handled himself nicely.

Harvard will take 15 men to the intercollegiates Saturday and a few more may go providing they care to pay their own expenses.

Golf is causing an internal rivalry among Harvard Athletic Association officials and coaches. Wesley Fesler and Adam Walsh are the top flight performers and must give away tremendous odds to engage the others in combat. Latest among the converts to golf is Frank Ryan, director of public relations. He is in secret training with Jack Carr, soccer coach, and no scores are being revealed. Early acc

New Bulgar Rule Is Weakened By Varied Backers

Struggle for Domination of Dictatorship Seen on Horizon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 22—Reduction by half of ministers' own salaries, a considerable diminution in the number of public automobiles, abolition of special ministerial cars on railroads and ministerial private secretaries are among the first measures announced by the new Bulgarian Cabinet.

The Government is headed by the only Bulgarian politician who ever resigned from a ministeria. post because of moral considerations and it is the only government that ever drastically reduced its own salary.

Other achievements include rapid settlement of labor disputes in two industrial cities in favor of the workers, introduction of administrative reforms and the appointment of new officials.

Practically all departmental heads have been replaced, district governors have been named and mayors of several cities have been appointed.

The present government is not the result of a powerful social movement, but of an idealistic program supported by bayonets. It is a military dictatorship, so naturally a large number of new appointees are military men—reserve officers or under-officers, while non-military appointees are mainly members of the old political parties, predominantly adherents of the Tsankoff right wing Fascist movement.

Some indeed are noted for their vigorous participation in the "white terror" perpetrated in Bulgaria 10 years ago. A difficulty this government had to face arises from the fact that its coalition embraces representatives of the right wing, center and left wing groups and will have to take into account the desires of the various participating parties and thus refrain from bold useful measures.

At present the extreme National right and extreme Agrarian left support the government because both groups hope ultimately to dominate it. Once it openly adopts a definite course of action it is expected that one of these groups will go into opposition. One section of Macedonian revolutionists has secured an important place in the new régime which may lead to reprisals by the rival faction.

In addition, several dismissed higher army officers are extremely dissatisfied. Nor, it is felt, will King Boris forget that he has been humiliated by being presented with a coup d'état by the new régime. So, when the period of expectancy is over, if this Government shows itself powerless to effect great reforms or to solve the fundamental problems, it is expected that a critical situation may arise. But at present no danger is foreseen.

Tonight at the Pops

Wagner Program

Kaiser March
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman"
"Dreams"
Violin solo: Julius Theodorowicz
Overture to "Tannhäuser"
Siegfried's Rhine Journey, from "Dusk of the Gods"
A Siegfried Idyll
"The Ride of the Valkyries," from "The Valkyrie"
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg"
Song to the Evening Star, from "Tannhäuser"
Trombone solo: Julius Raichman
Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin"

Capacity to Pay To Adjust Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor asked for wage increases in the Pratt & Whitney dispute. Mr. LaVista, as chairman of the Industrial Aircraft Workers of America, persuaded his followers that the Pratt & Whitney Company enjoyed unusual prosperity among the industries of the nation, that it had risen from a few rooms in a rented building to a commanding position among the aircraft industries, that it had received the assistance of the Federal Government, and that consequently Labor should share in proportion, as its work had made this expansion and growth possible.

The essence of this revolutionary profit-sharing scheme is that it destroys the concept of labor as a commodity. It raises labor to the status of a stabilizing factor, insisting as it would upon a proportion of the profits, thereby forcing money into purchasing power that otherwise might go into unwise and unnecessary investment. It would expand purchasing power through the spending of workers in plants where high wages could be commanded and this spending would enable the poorer plants to prosper. To Mr. LaVista his scheme is a challenge to the Federal Administration, for he believes it contains the objectives originally set forth in the New Deal.

Books of Company Examined

The strikers were widely criticized for their demands by many who insisted Pratt & Whitney was paying the market or above the market wage. But Mr. LaVista based his demands without respect to the market wage. He scanned the books of the company, examined the reorganization schemes of the aircraft holding companies, regarded the spread between the alleged $54.70 cost of a propeller hub and its selling price of $200 and made demands.

Mr. LaVista is aware that his plans may result in strikes and serious unsettlement. The Pratt & Whitney workers returned with the understanding that within two weeks the company would have made some adjustments satisfactory to Labor. Unless these adjustments are made Mr. LaVista predicted a much more vigorous strike in the fall.

Promise of Adjustments

The agreement under which work was resumed, was signed by both the employers and Labor with the New England Labor Board. It provided for a 30-day period, with a truce on strikes and lockouts during that time. Labor's figures on wage increases were not definitely met; only the promise of adjustments were given.

Mr. LaVista plans to turn to other aircraft and tool plants. He even intends to invade the Underwood Typewriter Company, which has allegedly just signed an agreement with the American Federation of Labor.

Workers in Hartford County, impressed by what they interpreted to be a highly triumphal curtain to the Pratt & Whitney strike, are in a mood to put on their own act. Mr. LaVista who has organized his union and conducted a successful strike all since Jan. 1, appears to be a power to reckon with. And his concept of how wages should be evaluated certainly constitutes a challenge to an administration that has said Labor shall no longer be deemed a commodity to be brought and sold as cheaply as possible in the open market.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Thundershowers late this afternoon and early tonight, becoming fair and cooler late tonight and Wednesday; gentle to moderate southerly winds, shifting to west and northwest.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire: Thundershowers this afternoon and early tonight, followed by fair and cooler tonight and Wednesday.

Maine: Showers this afternoon and tonight; slightly cooler in the west portion tonight; Wednesday fair, cooler except on the east coast.

Vermont: Showers this afternoon; cooler tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south and southwest winds, shifting to northwest tonight, and mostly overcast weather with showers tonight; Wednesday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	67	New Orleans	76	84
Bermuda	74	78	New York	70	88
Chicago	50	92	Norfolk, Va.	72	88
Denver	50	66	Philadelphia	74	94
Helena, Mont.	42	68	St. Louis	66	90
Jacksonville	72	84	St. Paul	46	78
Kansas City	60	90	San Francisco	54	72
Los Angeles	60	82	Washington	74	94
Miami, Fla.	78	80			

A—9 a. m. May 22.
B—Maximum May 21.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 6:58 p. m., Wednesday 7:16 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:35 p. m.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"THE SHINING HOUR" (Plymouth). Conrad Nagel and Violet Heming at head of good company. 8:30.

"THE GREEN BAY TREE" (Hollis). Mordaunt Shairp's drama. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S — "Stingaree," adapted from the novel by E. W. Hornung, author of "Raffles." Richard Dix as an Australian bandit of chivalrous tendencies. Irene Dunne as an opera singer whose love upsets his plans. Also Joe Penner in "Gangway." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—Stuart Erwin in comedy, "The Party's Over." Also a police story, "The Line-Up." 10:31 a. m., 12:59, 3:27, 5:55, 8:23.

FINE ARTS—"Hertha's Awakening." German treatment of story of motherhood, and continued return visit of "Three Little Pigs." 1:15, 3:25, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30.

ORPHEUM—Wallace Beery in story of adventures of Mexican war lord, "Viva Villa." Vaudeville. 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:28, 6:30, 9:30.

STATE—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." Also Walt Disney cartoon, "Playful Pluto." 12:30, 2:45, 5:05, 7:25, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—Janet Gaynor, Charles Farrell, Ginger Rogers and James Dunn in Kathleen Norris story, "Change of Heart"—which is also a change of name, the original being "Manhattan Love Song." On the stage the revue "International Varieties," stars Nick Parkyakakas. 11:20 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:50, 10:30.

SOUTH STATION — Charlie Chase in "The Cracked Ice Man"; organlogue; Hal Leroy dance film; Betty Boop cartoon; nature film; travel pictures, news reels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Warner Baxter in "Such Women Are Dangerous" and Zasu Pitts in "Private Scandal." Fenway at 12:55, 3:53, 6:18, 8:55. Paramount at 10:22 a. m., 1:11, 3:58, 6:47, 9:36.

UPTOWN—Lew Ayres and Patricia Ellis in amusing comedy of big ambition and small income, "Let's Be Ritzy." Also Edna Ferber's "Glamour." 1, 3:30, 6:18, 8:57.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC — Open house concert by Frank Glaser, pianist, at 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

SYMPHONY HALL — Arthur Fiedler conducts special Wagner program. 8:30.

Other Events

RELIGIOUS ARTS GUILD—Annual open meeting. Address by Kenneth J. Conant, of Harvard, on "Recent Examples of Church Architecture." Illustrations. The public is invited. In Edward Everett Hale Chapel, First Church. 8.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S RELIGIOUS UNION—Addresses by Bradford E. Gale and the Rev. Russell Cheney, Arlington Street Church. Organ music 8, meeting opens 8:15.

ROXBURY MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL—Reunion supper of Alumni Association. Addresses by Dr. Tehvi Hsieh, honorary member of Class of 1884, the 40th anniversary of which will be observed; Charles H. Butcher, president of this class; Judge Max L. Pinanski, of Portland, Me.; Secretary Walter V. McCarthy, of the Boston Welfare Department, and others. Musical program. 7.

TOMORROW

WOMEN'S PRESS ASS'N—Annual meeting. Miss Stella C. Libbey will read a paper on "Christ Church, Commonly Called Old North Church." There will be other speakers and music. Hotel Statler. 2.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE ASS'N—Annual meeting. Illustrated talk by Vernon K. Brackett, on "The Work of the Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children." 19 Beacon Street. 4.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Illustrated Books," by Miss Magrinalis. 11 a. m.

TREMONT TEMPLE—Public meeting of the General Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women. Address by the Rev. W. Waldemar W. Argow, of Syracuse, N. Y. 2:30.

FRIENDLY LINKS—The Committee on Friendly Links invites interested people to an informal conference at The Children's Mission, 30 Ashburton Place. 4:30.

Books of Company Examined

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Military Court Clears Osman

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., May 22 (AP)—A military court yesterday acquitted Corp. Ralph Osman of Brooklyn, N. Y., of a charge of espionage, at the end of his second trial. The first trial had resulted in a sentence of 20 years at hard labor which was set aside by President Roosevelt. The charge was attempting to transmit secret military documents to persons said to be Communists.

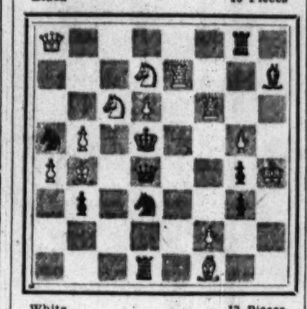
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1619

First Publication
By Burney M. Marshall, Shreveport, La.

Black — 10 Pieces



White — 13 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Thematic play of considerable interest)

Problem No. 1620

By C. Kainer

Black — 11 Pieces

White — 15 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The eighth game of the Alekhine-Bogoljubow match, which will appear next week, was another lost opportunity on Bogoljubow's part. In the ending he was two pawns ahead. Alekhine's only compensation was a P on his KR7, for which, mindful perhaps of the first game in which he drew because he did not give up his R for Alekhine's only pawn, winning with three of his own against a rook, Bogoljubow gave up the rook and was able only to draw!

The ninth game was a fairly easy win for Alekhine. Bogoljubow, perplexed by Alekhine's Benoni Counter-Gambit, which immediately took on a similarity to a Stonewall, used up two hours for the first 13 moves, while Alekhine was using 18 minutes. Since the time limit demands 40 moves in two hours and a half, Bogoljubow had only 30 minutes for his next 27 moves, which may be an explanation, but no excuse, for the outcome.

The tenth game was an 81-move affair, finally won by Bogoljubow. Either by design or accident Alekhine lost a pawn on or about his thirty-second move. The resulting R ending Bogoljubow finally solved. The third win did not elude him, as did the first two!

This cumbersome R ending is, by the way, an excellent argument for the algebraic notation, at least from the typographer's point of view. R(KKt6)-QB6, for example, is much more simply indicated Rg6-c6.

Ninth Game
Benoni Counter-Gambit

Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black	Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-QB4	25 PxQ	R(Q2)-Q
2 P-Q5	P-K4	26 P-B4(b)	PxP
3 P-K4	P-Q3	27 Kt-K3	P-B6
4 P-KB4(a)	PxP	28 P-Kt3	B-Q5
5 BxP	Q-R5ch	29 Kt-B4	P-B4
6 P-KKt3	Q-K2	30 P-K5	PxP
7 Kt-QB3	P-KKt4	31 PxP	BxQP
8 B-K3	Kt-Q2	32 RxP	QR-KB
9 Kt-B3	P-KR3	33 RxRch	RxR
10 Q-Q2	KKt-B3	34 P-K6	R-K
11 Castles	Kt-Kt5	35 P-K7	QBxKt
12 B-K2	B-Kt2	36 PxB	BxKt
13 KR-B	KtxB	37 RxB	RxP
14 QxKt	P-R3	38 P-RR3	PxP
15 Kt-KKt	P-Kt4	39 K-B2	P-R7
16 QR-K	B-Kt2	40 R-Ktch	R-Kt2
17 Kt-Q	CastlesQR	41 R-KR	R-Kt7ch
18 B-Kt4	K-Kt	42 KxP	RxP
19 BxKt	RxB	43 K-Q3	K-B2
20 Q-Q2	P-KKt5	44 K-K4	K-B3
21 Kt-K3	Q-K4	45 K-B5	P-R4
22 P-B3	P-KR4	46 K-Kt5	P-QR5
23 Kt-B5	B-KB3	Resigns	
24 Q-B4	QxQ		

(a) This move is premature, and should not be made unless or until White has definite control of K5 and can advance the KP. 4 P-QB4 should be played, with good chances in a general Q-side P advance somewhat later.

(b) A miscalculation. Had White played P-QB4 earlier, this would be the right moment for P-K5. Black's control of the board puts White at a disadvantage. 26 K-B2, and if KR-K; 27 P-Kt3, hoping for P-QB4, looks like White's best line. After the text, Black has a won game.

Tenth Game
Queen's Gambit Declined

Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black	Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	43 P-B6	P-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	44 R-B3	RxP
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	45 KxP	R-KKt5ch
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	46 K-B3	R(Kt5)-Kt8
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	47 R-B	P-Kt4
6 P-K3	Q-R4	48 R(Kt2)-KB2	
7 Kt-Q2	B-Kt5		P-Kt7
8 Q-B2	PxP	49 R-QKt	R-Kt
9 BxKt	KtxB	50 K-Q3	R(Kt4)-Kt3
10 KtxP	BxKtch	51 K-K3	R-Kt6ch
11 QxB	QxQch	52 K-Q2	R(Kt)-Kt2
12 PxQ	K-K2	53 K-B2	R(Kt2)-Kt3
13 P-B3	B-Q2	54 K-Q	R(Kt6)-Kt5
14 QR-Kt	P-QKt3	55 K-K	R(Kt5)-Kt4
15 Kt-K5	KR-QB	56 K-Q	P-Kt5
16 B-R6	R-B2	57 K-B2	R-Kt6
17 K-Q2	P-B4	58 R-R2	KxP
18 KR-QB	R-Q	59 R-R8	K-Kt2
19 P-Kt4	B-R5	60 R-R4	R-Kt6
20 P-R4	Kt-Q2	61 R-R2	R(Kt6)-Kt6
21 KtxKt	R(B2)xKt	62 R-R4	R(Kt6)-Kt5
22 P-KB4	P-R3	63 K-B3	K-Kt3
23 K-K2	B-B3	64 R(R4)-R	K-Kt4
24 B-Kt5	R-Q3	65 K-Q2	R(Kt5)-Kt4
25 BxB	RxB	66 K-K3	R-KB3
26 K-Q3	P-B3	67 R(R)-Kt1	R-R7ch
27 P-R4	P-K4	68 K-Q3	K-R5
28 P-QR5	R(B3)-Q3	69 R(KKt1)-K	
29 RPxP	RPxP		R-Q4ch
30 P-B5	R(Q)-Q2	70 K-B3	R-B4ch
31 R-QR	P-QKt4	71 K-Kt3	R-B8
32 R-R5	BPxP	72 R(Kt1)xR	PxR(Q)
33 BPxP	PxP	73 RxQ	P-Kt6
34 P-K4	R-Kt3	74 R-B8	P-Kt7
35 R-QKt1	P-Kt5	75 R-B4ch	K-Kt6
36 P-Kt5	P-Kt6	76 R-B3ch	K-B7
37 P-K5	PxKP	77 R-B2ch	K-K8
38 RxPch	K-B2	78 R-Bch	K-K7
39 R-Kt3	R-Kt5	79 R-B2ch	K-Q8
40 R-K4	R-Q4	80 R-R2	R-R8ch
41 R-B4	PxP	81 K-B4	R-KKt8
42 PxP	R(Kt5)-Kt4	Resigns	

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1330kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	From England	Baseball game,	CBS dance music.
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Music Box Revue.	Braves-Cincinnati	Skippy sketch.
5:30	The Singing Lady	The Tattered Man	"Jack Armstrong",	Melody Mart.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Nursery Rhymes.	Bob White.	CBS vocal trio.
6:00	Speaking choir.	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.	"Buck Rogers".
6:15	Baseball résumé	sketches; music.	Reports; music.	"Bobby Benson".
6:30	Reports; features.	Reports; soloist.	High school or-	Dramatic sketch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Salute program	chestras contest.	CBS dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Book review.	Merry-Go-Round	Reports; news.
7:15	"News from South",	Gene and Glenn	Just Plain Bill.	Local dance music.
7:30	NBC speakers	Comedy; soloists.	Sea story	Woodwind group.
7:45	Dunbar Quartet	The Goldbergs.	Books Carter, news	James Roosevelt.
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	The Troopers.	ERA Orchestra of
8:15	mystery story	chestra; soloist.	Voice of Experience	Unemployed Mu-
8:30	Lois Bennett; Conrad	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra;	sicians: forty
8:45	Thibault; orchestra.	his orchestra	vocal soloists.	pieces
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Maury Paul; Fray-	Local dance music.
9:15	with Edgar Guest	his orchestra.	Braggiotti; orch.	Organ recital.
9:30	Eddie Duchin and his	Ed Wynn; quartet;	Minneapolis Sym-	Local dance music.
9:45	orchestra	Voorhees's Orch.	phony Orchestra.	Reports; news.
10:00	Ray Perkins; popular	"The Chocolate	Casa Loma Orch.;	Hugh Connor and
10:15	soloists; orchestra.	Soldier," with so-	Stoopnagle-Budd.	his orchestra.
10:30	H. I. Harriman, at	loists, players &	Yankee Yarns.	CBS soloist; orch.
10:45	advertising dinner	concert orchestra.	Reports; music.	"Conflict," sketch.
11:00	Reports; vocal trio.	Forecasts; talks.	Yankee News Serv-	Harlem Serenade.
11:15	Local dance music.	News; dance music	ice; Reggie	Sign off.
11:30	News; Brito and his	'American Com-	Childs's Orch.	
11:45	dance orchestra	merce & Industry'	CBS dance music.	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:15 WNAC, Louella Parsons interviews Irene Dunne, film player.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.
2:00 WEEI, "Two Seats in the Balcony"; vocal soloists; orchestra.
2:00 WNAC, "Spotlighting Municipal Affairs," Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.
2:00 WAAB, Concert Miniatures; concert orchestra.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Pittsburgh, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WAAB, "The High School of Today," Walter F. Downey, English High School.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Jack Pearl, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, Charles Dennee's Half Hour With the Composers.
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall; soloists; impersonator; chorus; orchestra.
8:45 WAAB, "Quality Farm Products for New England Consumers."
9:00 WBZ, Ray Knight and his Cuckoos: players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Hour of Smiles, with Fred Allen, players, soloists and orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Kipling's "Without Benefit of Clergy," sketch with Leslie Howard.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen, comedians.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB, Columbia Dramatic Guild presents Leonard Merrick story.
10:30 WEEI, "The Other Americas," Edward Tomlinson, lecturer.
10:30 WAAB, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault, baritone; male quartet; mixed chorus; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
12:00 WBZ, Actors' Dinner Club program; benefit performance with guest stars.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Tinkham Might Do It

If George Holden Tinkham, Representative in Congress from the Tenth District or Back Bay, Boston, could but be persuaded to accept the Republican nomination for United States Senator, he could probably retire David Indeterminate Walsh.

This isn't talking through the metaphorical hat. No Democrat in Massachusetts was ever equal to Senator Walsh in getting Republican votes. He is indefatigable in attending to the correspondence he has with his constituents. Democrats and Republicans alike have received many gracious little courtesies when in Washington or through a letter addressed to the Senior Senator. Nothing has ever been too much trouble for Mr. Walsh. That's a large feature to his political power.

♪ ♪ ♪

Now George Holden Tinkham was elected from a district that was and is still Democratic, from 1915 down to 1934. Senator Walsh has had three full terms in the Senate from a state that is as strongly Republican as Mr. Tinkham's district is Democratic.

Both of these statesmen were always in the rain when Prohibition was in flower.

Neither has swallowed all the nostrums prescribed by Franklin Delano Roosevelt and his faculty of economic doctors. Of course Mr. Tinkham was not for Roosevelt in 1932 and it's well remembered here that David I. Walsh was first, last and always "A Smith Man."

♪ ♪ ♪

He Knows How to Shoot

Were George H. Tinkham to touch the fuse to a gun in a Senatorial battle with David I. Walsh there are many political chances that Mr. Walsh would come back to Clinton to dwell and to Boston to resume the practice of law.

The Senator has been in Washington long enough to have accumulated many political enemies and quite a bit of political jealousy. He hardly appreciates how much the years in the Great Debating Club have cost him here in the Bay State.

Tinkham, if any one, could show him. The Congressmen who fired the first Italian gun on the Piave in the World War hasn't forgotten how to use vocal guns. He knows Mr. Walsh like a book and he could make the dignified Senator squirm if he'd go about it.

♪ ♪ ♪

Up to the Mayor

Mayor Mansfield scored yesterday when the State Senate amended the bill before it so that restoration of the pay cuts of salaries of city and Suffolk County employees be not mandatory but optional with the Boston Executive. The vote stood 19 to 15. Of course, the customary vote to reconsider will be made, but it'll get nowhere. The reductions range from 5 to 15 per cent.

Mayor Mansfield's bill for authority to restore the annual stepprate increases was enacted yesterday and sent to Governor Ely for that culminating act, the stroke of the Ely pen.

Before the committee on rules comes Mayor Mansfield's latest bill seeking authority to continue the present or revised pay cuts in operation during all or part of next year, should such action seem necessary in the interest of economy. Full restoration will cost $5,000,000 more money required by the city budget.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston people will applaud the action of the public school committee yesterday when under motion of Dr. Charles E. Mackey, it was voted to make it obligatory for all the school children to pronounce at least once a week the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ulin Starts

Max Ulin, former State Senator from the Eighth Senatorial District, is a candidate for the Republican pre-primary nomination for the State Treasurership. The former Dorchester Senator has got ranged against him for the treasury Herman A. MacDonald, former commissioner of public works, of Beverly, and Richard E. Johnson, attorney of the South Ward in Boston, the bailiwick of one Charles H. Innes, lord of this realm.

Herman was let out of public works not so long ago by Governor Ely, who couldn't stand the pressure by hungry Democrats for the place. Mr. Johnson was one of two Representatives in the House from Ward 4 who were retired by edict of Lord Innes. Mr. Ulin's going into the race should not be too obnoxious to some bosses.

Rush Jones.

Art Notes

Twentieth Century Club

Mr. D. de Paola is solo exhibitor at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. The display divides between oil paintings and photographs.

With the camera, Mr. de Paola achieves splendid results. He works for an interesting scheme of lighting, composes figures and objects comfortably and evinces a genuine sense of atmosphere. One feels he does not try to change or improve upon an actual scene; he does his best to capture it with honesty and freedom from affectation. There are some handsome photographs, as fine as any we have seen in this vicinity.

The oils somehow seem wanting. The inefficient lighting of the gallery may have been a hindrance. Whatever the cause, internal or external, Mr. Paola does not display the feeling for light or keen, lively characteristics which signalize his camera work. The oils treat of the countryside, but they fail to make it attractive.

Robinson Hall, Cambridge

Paintings, drawings, prints, renderings by members of the faculty and students of the Harvard Architectural School, are on view at the Robinson Hall Annex (the Old Fogg Museum), Cambridge.

There are shocks and surprises and gratifications at this exhibition. Architects in general take to the brush on holidays, and with hope for escape from work in mind they paint with little discipline and much gusto. The results are usually pretty thin, and often very bad. Some of the aquarelles at Robinson Hall should be relegated to the attic, for there is no excuse for showing them except complete misunderstanding of artistic values and popular taste.

On the other hand, there are some excellent pencil drawing, meticulously executed. There are some grand renderings of architectural projects. There are also the inevitable scrolls and decorative motives which were ladled out for future generations by the ancient Greek designers. Those designers did a great artistic service to mankind, but they also engendered laziness, for so many architects since have been content to use their heritage with no modification.

City Club

Water colors by Mr. Harold B. Warren are shown at the City Club, Ashburton Place, entrance. The tranquil mood, the modest pictorialization, the note of scenic grandeur mark the aquarelles by Mr. Warren.

D. A.

Theaters

"The Shining Hour"

Keith Winter's play, "The Shining Hour," entered its final week at the Plymouth last night with one substitution among the players. Miss Katherine Lowry, as Judy Linden, replaced Miss Nancy Sheridan, who has left the cast.

Miss Lowry fitted so well into the production, reproduced so exactly the character as presented previously by Miss Sheridan, that one lost the sense of watching an actress in the feeling that one was following the fortunes of the veritable Judy. Only in the "big" second-act scene with Mariella did she strike a false note. Here her tone was a little too strident for the best effect.

The play itself renewed the good impression it made on a first visit. It is an extraordinary work for a man in his twenties to have written. There is something stagy about the fire episode, but otherwise the piece is well put together. The lines are clever, the comedy is subtle. The play owes much, too, to its direction. The "business" is expertly devised, the pace is right, the touches of symbolism are illuminatingly accented. Altogether a rewarding performance. L. A. S.

Irish Mud Blocks Plane on Rome Trip

LAHINCH, Irish Free State, May 22 (AP)—Capt. George Pond and Lieut. Cesare Sabelli, transatlantic fliers attempted to take off this afternoon on the first leg of a flight to Rome, but their efforts were frustrated by the soft ground. The wheels of their plane sank in the mud and the fliers had to jump from the machine to help extricate it.

Another attempt was planned for later in the afternoon. Another fence on the farm where the airmen landed when they arrived from America was removed to permit of a longer runway. This was the third one to be leveled. Farmers of the vicinity volunteered to help prepare the field. The fliers took a hand with pick and spade to accelerate the operation.

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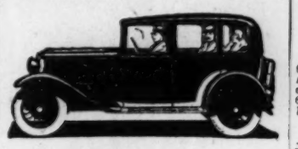

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High grade quality at moderate prices.
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(Continued)

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Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishing and colour schemes.
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FROM 12½ GUINEAS
Large supply of Short Fur Coats from 3½ guineas.
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141 NORFOLK ST., SHEFFIELD. 1
Phones Sheffield 23814, 23185 and 24894

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London and Paris Experience
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PRINTERS, TICKET and POSTER WRITERS
can do the sort you need.
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TELEPHONE 20790
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HEATING, VENTILATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS
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Anything Electrical
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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS
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Hagenbacks
For "LUSHUS" JELLIES
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See Our Special Summer Cooked Meats Display.
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Telephone No. 22601
ANDREW MUIRHEAD & SON
Painters and Decorators
14 CASTLE STREET
Decorative work carried out in Town and Country.

SCOTLAND

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(Continued)

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Our Stock of
LOUNGE DINING ROOM
BEDROOM HALL
and
OFFICE FURNITURE
for design and quality is unsurpassed in the City.
JOHN TAYLOR & SON LTD.
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Installations
for town or country house carried out carefully and economically by experienced men.
Examinations and estimates free.
JAMES GRAY & SON
89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH
TELEPHONE 24186

TELEPHONE 24186
SUPERFINE CAKES

Wedding Cake	3/- per lb.
Simnel Cake	2/8 per lb.
Almond Iced Cake	2/4 per lb
Cherry Cake	2/4 per lo.
Sultana Cake	2/2 per lb.
Plum Cake	2/- per lb.
Dundee Cake	2/- per lb
Cherrypine Cake	2/- per lb.
Melrose Cake	1/8 per lb.
Ginger Cake	1/6 per lb.

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SCOTT-LYON LTD.
101 Shandwick Place, 72 Newington Road and 14 other branches throughout the city
Head Office 145 Ferry Road Edinburgh. 6.

JUNE SALE
(commencing 4th)
of BED and TABLE LINENS, BLANKETS and KITCHEN GOODS
FANCY LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS
No goods bought in for sale.
12½% off all New Goods.
Any Articles soiled or out of date about Half Price.
WE ARE SPECIALISTS
Lambert & Seatter
"The" Irish Linen House
34a Frederick Street

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A Famous Section of a Famous Store
TRERON'S CHINA and CRYSTAL SALONS
Brimful of suggestions at all prices for Wedding Gifts, or for use in your own home.
TRERON LTD.
254 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow

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Frilled and Welted, for 3-Piece Suite, in heavy quality Linen-finish, Cretonne, Stuart Period design. Fawn, Green and Cream Grounds. A thoroughly dependable cloth.
£4.19.6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
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Established 101 Years

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TEAS
DINNERS
243 SAUCHIEHALL ST. and 104 WEST GEORGE ST.
WENDY'S
When in Glasgow
Dine at COOPER'S
LUNCH and TEA ROOMS
Ingram Street
111 St. Vincent Street and The Café, Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service Economical. Varied. Rapid
Cooper & Co. Stores Limited

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John Lindsay & Son 15 Elmbank St. C. 2
Phone Central 5318

Home Furnishings
for the bright, sunny days
A well-selected stock.
Schemes, Estimates and Samples of Materials free.
MUIR SIMPSONS, Ltd.
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A. & J. M'CULLOCH
SPECIALISTS in
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Manufacturing Furrier
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Highland Agent—Miss Margaret Macleod 8 Church Street, Inverness

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
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Tel. Western 2207

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service.
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
Tel. Bridgeton 2618

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Stripe Painter

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"NO PASSING on curves!' says the sign; and here is a man applying a stripe down the middle of the road to help you remember the injunction. It isn't very hard work, for he merely has to push ahead of him the new machine for traffic-line painting designed by H. B. Wentz and J. B. Pridgen of Charlotte, N. C. (U. S. Patent No. 1956602). It carries a wheel-shaped brush inside which is constantly revolving, filling up with paint and then depositing it on the road surface in an even stripe.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Nazareth

THE village of Nazareth lies in Galilee, just to the north of the great plain of Esdraelon. It is not directly mentioned in the Old Testament, and Nathanael's question (which was probably proverbial), "Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?" (John 1:46) has been taken by scholars as suggesting that not only was it regarded as of little importance, but that it may have had originally a bad reputation. Yet it was to Nazareth that the angel Gabriel came to announce to Mary the virgin, the approaching birth of her son Jesus (Luke 1:26-38).

It was here that the Way-shower spent the years of his boyhood (Luke 4:16); and he later addressed his townsfolk in the synagogue (Luke 4:16ff., Matt. 13: 54ff.); but "they were offended at him" (Matt. 13:57) and "were filled with wrath" (Luke 4:28), so that the Master was moved to say, "a prophet is not without honour save in his own country..." (Matt. 13:57).

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XVII

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames)

IN OLD records, names like *Herodes* (Herod), *Pilatt* (Pilate), *Devill, Angell, Seraphim, Pilgrim, Pagan, Pope, Cardinal,* frequently occur. How did they get there? Even if we regard them as the creations of fanciful and conceited people who wished to assume unusual names, how are we to account for surnames like *Hatecrist, Shuncrist, Corescros* ("curse-cross"), *Soldan, Saracen, Blackamoor, Postle* ("apostle"), *Turmentor* ("tormentor"), *Gost* ("ghost"), *Greed* and *Tyrant,* which are common in medieval rolls?

The answer is that they come down to us from the morality plays and the popular games and processions at church festivals, which were the only amusements that brightened the lot of the medieval peasant.

The miracle and morality plays first introduced in the eleventh century became amazingly popular throughout Christendom. But in time Rome became suspicious of these plays, in which many indecorous impromptus were introduced by the performers, and the trade guilds took over the direction of them. They were acted in all towns and villages, on movable stages called pageants. Special guilds were formed to arrange and perform the plays.

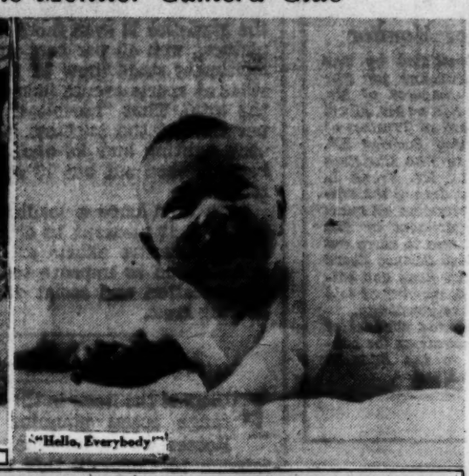
In the course of time many of the actors, and especially those who showed exceptional ability, were known and addressed by the titles of the characters they assumed in the play. There was the more reason for this as at that period only a negligible minority of people had taken surnames.

Thus in the rolls we find names like Hamond *le King* and Reg. *Kingesone*; Geoffrey *le Legat* ("legate"), and T. *Priest*; Hugh *le Pope* and Alan *le Pope*; Walter *Cardinal*, John *le Bissup* ("bishop"), and Walter *Pilate*.

More Contributions From Members of the Monitor Camera Club

Fit for Any Table

Wash Day


"Hello, Everybody"

Sharing

Chipmunk Tries On Shoe

Monitor Camera Clubbers Responsible for Today's Pictures Are (Left to Right, Beginning at Top): Mrs. B. L. Peacock, West Hartford, Conn.; Mabel R. Plato, Muskogee, Okla.; Mrs. Kate G. Lewis, Pecos, Texas; Mrs. Anna L. Wolters, Oakland, Calif.; Hazel Hindmarsh, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"PUT For Any Table." This picture was made with a portrait attachment, a supplementary lens that slips over the regular lens and permits the camera to be used close to the subject, so that large images may be obtained. While ideal for portraiture, it may be used to record flowers and other small objects. In order to assure pleasing pictures of flowers it is necessary to consider the arrangement of the blossoms themselves and the background. You will note that at the left there are two roses in a straight line, and crowded. Then a single, then a group (this time three in a line), and the last two buds. Leave space around each rose; break up the straight lines; separate the buds; and raise or lower the blossoms in the vase, so there is clearance around each one. This will result in a semicircular arc with pleasing lines and will strengthen the picture. A somewhat lighter background would more clearly define the leaves.

"Chipmunk Tries on Shoe." This unusual subject makes an interesting picture.

"Sharing." The pattern of the wire fence detracts from this picture; and the child's dress is too contrasty. Some attention given to the arrangement of clothing always adds quality to a picture.

"Wash Day." This is a "stunt picture," but some of this type add spice and variety to any collection.

"Hello Everybody." That this is a pleasing photograph is wholly due to the expression. The exposure was sufficient to produce good skin texture and modeling of the face. A light background is always suitable for children's pictures.

Worth Knowing

AN AUTOMOBILE HAS BEEN ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ROUGH ROADS. IT HAS LARGER WHEELS AND SPECIAL SPRINGS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

—Humorist

New York (1950): "Say, Bill, Look at those airplanes down there."

He Remembered His Promise

A 12-year-old boy was invited on a camping trip. His timid mother gave permission on the condition that he would not get into a canoe while away, as she was afraid of its upsetting.

The boy promised, though reluctantly. At the end of 10 days came the following letter:

"Dear Mother: I'm having the best kind of a time, and I don't mind a bit about the canoe. Yesterday was the only day I've really wanted to try one, for we were going across a little lake to another camp. But they've been teaching me how to swim, and Ned said he and I could swim across, and let the other four take the two canoes; and so we did, and swam back again, too. Wasn't that great? And I knew you'd be pleased to think I remembered my promise. Your affectionate son, George." — *Great Thoughts Magazine.*

Grammar Note

"Bill, your grammar is fierce. With your 'I done' this and 'I done' that, you make me think of what Macbeth said to Banquo's ghost."

"What was that?"

" 'Thou canst not say I did it.' "—*Advance.*

His Vacuum

The barber had used his electric clippers in cutting small Betty's hair.

"I guess my neck wasn't clean," she told her mother on coming home, "'cause that man used his vacuum cleaner on it."—*Unidentified.*

Tactful

He (awkwardly): "Er—just a moment, darling,—that's my tailor, and I don't care to meet him."

She (tactlessly): "Why not?"

He: "Well, he still owes me the receipt for the money for my last suit!"—*Tit-Bits.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

ERRORS like straws upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below.

—DRYDEN

The Children's Corner

A True Canadian Story

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHATEVER is Toby barking about?" No one answered Big Bill's question, because he was alone on the veranda.

Susan was at the other side of the cottage watching a magnolia warbler who would try to fight his own reflection in the window pane.

"Why are the children shouting?"

Again no one answered Bill. Susan was clapping her hands and sending the foolish little warbler back to the pine tree.

Big Bill decided to answer his own questions. He rolled himself out of the hammock, strode down the path, across the road and through the cedar swamp to the lake.

Susan followed. It is always a pity to miss things.

Something lay in a heap near the edge of the water. When they saw it Bill and Susan quickened their pace. It was a deer, a half-grown fawn. Toby stood near and barked the kind of bark that says, "Help is needed here." Help was needed.

"It must have swum across the lake and got tired," said Susan.

"I saw it coming a long way off," said Ted.

"Just its head bobbing about on the water," said Midge.

"Something frightened it on the other side, I expect," said Susan.

Big Bill picked up the fawn and carried it to the cottage. Susan followed, stopping just long enough to explain to the children and to Toby that it was kinder not to come. Even a friendly police dog is rather alarming to a fawn.

The little deer seemed to know that Big Bill was a friend. It lay quite still in his arms and only struggled once when, as they crossed the road, some curious neighbors came too close.

Back in the kitchen Susan wrapped it in an old brown blanket and it lay on the sofa with its head on her knee. For almost two hours it lay there, and every time it seemed the least bit frightened Susan stroked its head and talked to it gently. It was a soft silky head and its light brown coat was dappled with lovely white spots.

"You dear thing," whispered Susan. "There is mother-love right here taking care of you." And the little fawn must have felt the love, it lay so still.

That is to say it lay still till it was rested—and then—then it began to kick. It tore two holes in the blankets with its sharp little hoofs, and even Big Bill could hardly hold it. A deer's hind legs are very strong. Susan tried several times to give it milk, but it did not seem to be hungry.

"There's no kindness in keeping this visitor any longer," said Bill as the fawn wriggled about.

"But it's raining," said Susan.

"He thanks you for your kind hospitality, and is sorry he has an important engagement elsewhere," laughed Bill.

"Then we'll take him to the woods at the back of the cottage," said Susan. "He's sure to find his way home."

They carried him out and the moment they put him down the little deer bounded away perfectly well.

A naturalist told them afterward that it was a very good thing it was a wet evening, for the rain would wash away the scent of human hands. He said it would most certainly have disturbed the fawn's family if he had arrived home with the strange scent of humans about him.

Daily Anecdote

Beecher and the Wag

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ON ONE occasion when Henry Ward Beecher was giving a political speech a wag in the audience began to crow like a rooster. The imitation was so skillfully done that the audience burst forth into hilarious laughter. For a few moments it looked as if the wag had the better of the distinguished speaker.

Mr. Beecher, however, was perfect master of the occasion. He stood still, waiting for the uproar to cease. As order again dawned he pulled his watch from his pocket. Then he said, "That is strange. According to my watch it is only 10 o'clock. But there can't be any mistake about it. It must be morning, for the instincts of the lower animals are absolutely infallible."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Giving Goes On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MR. J——, the owner of a small grocery store here, has for the last three years provided an evening meal each week day for about 20 guests.

He wants to help a little, he modestly says. So every night at 6 o'clock his guests line up outside the store, and he gives them a good meal of bread and cheese, meat, biscuits, etc. And on cold nights he often fries a dish of sausages for them. He asks no questions and few words pass between host and guests.

Appreciation of his kindly deed is shown at times when a stranger enters the store and, throwing two shillings on the counter, remarks: "Here's two bob, Boss, give the fellers a bit extra tonight." Then he adds, "I used to line up outside, too, but I've got a job now, thank you." And he disappears.

And so the giving goes on.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Capitalizing on Nature

A CITY boy who needed to earn money, but had no capital, decided that he could capitalize on Mother Nature's free gifts, and has developed a very profitable avocation. The boy has a bicycle, and this enables him to go into the country for his wares.

He collects smooth, many-colored pebbles; these he sells to pet stores for fish bowls, and to florists for planting winter bulbs, and for display purposes.

Catnip he gathers and sells in neat bundles to the owners of cats.

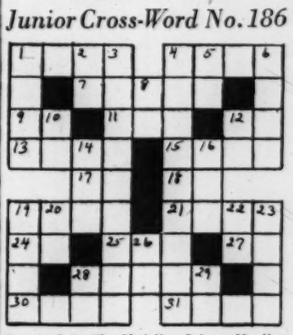
Chickweed, which is considered a delicacy for canary birds, he gathers, carefully washes and does it up in small bundles that sell readily to bird fanciers.

He has found that city people are always glad for the opportunity to capture a bit of the country in the form of a bouquet of wild flowers. In the spring this keeps him busy, as he is able to sell all that he can gather.

No doubt many boys could follow in this lad's footsteps very profitably.

Miss E. M. S.

Junior Cross-Word No. 186



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Dressed.
4—Bivalve mollusk.
7—Recess in a wall for a statue, vase, etc.
9—Upon.
11—By way of.
12—Within.
13—Prefix denoting half.
15—Noise produced by the surf on the shore.
17—You and me.
18—Jewish month.
19—Wise men of the East.
21—Quote.
24—Exists.
25—Baseball requisite.
27—Either.
28—A foreigner.
30—Recent.
31—To shower down.

Down

1—County in New Hampshire.
2—Article.
3—Capable of being divided.
4—Disposition.
5—French article.
6—To dig for ores, etc.
8—The islands of Jersey, Guernsey, etc., belong to this group (abbr.).
10—Symbol for neon.
12—Neuter pronoun.
14—Earthern drinking cup.
16—Japanese sash.
19—A money of account of U. S.
20—While.
22—Toward.
23—Ireland (poetic).
26—River in Russia.
28—Near.
29—The Bahamas are off coast of this continent (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere).

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sour Grapes?*

By CARMACK

Joan told the Boss about Tiddlywinks' piano playing trick today and he seemed to think it was wonderful and wanted to go right into the house and see him do it—
Naturally Joan was only too glad to give Tiddlywinks a chance to show off, so into the house we went—
There Tiddlywinks hopped upon the piano bench and began to thump the keys with his front paws—
"Oh, Boy! That's great!" exclaimed the Boss—
"Bah", I thought, "How anyone can get so excited over a lot of thump-thumping like that is a mystery to me!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Christian Science Monitor

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

What the Spoils System Spoils

IT SPOILS the Government. That is the answer in a nutshell. It first saps the morale and efficiency of workers in the public services. Then it makes petty job mongers of men elected to be statesmen. And finally it weakens the whole general standard of integrity and morality among the people to suppose that positions and promotions in the government service depend on favoritism and wire-pulling rather than competence and service.

These are reasons why charges of political manipulation of the liquor law enforcement service and of soliciting money in return for postmasterships in Michigan demand investigation. They are reasons, too, why the appointment of a successor to Dr. Willard Thorp, rejected by a Senate committee for director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will be watched with interest. Fortunately the bureau remains in competent hands, those of Dr. John Dickinson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, while the issue waits, and the individual most responsible for trying to inject spoilsmanship into the bureau has been stripped of authority through a presidential order.

This latter action shows that while President Roosevelt may bow at times to the supposed necessities of his job-hungry party he still has his interest in a nonpartisan Civil Service and bears in that direction when he believes it feasible. Yet the task of extending the merit system to really cover the government service—even the Federal Government alone, to say nothing of states and municipalities—is possibly larger and more difficult now than it has been for several decades.

Huge emergency organizations have grown up under express exemption by Congress from the Civil Service regulations in selection of personnel. Actually a considerable number of appointments have been made by the President and on down through the ranks without reference to party affiliations, but so far as the law is concerned the RFC, the NRA, PWA, TVA, Federal Relief Administration, Alcohol Control Administration and many other organizations are still happy hunting grounds for patronage seekers. As a result, while the number of workers holding positions under the Civil Service examination system is probably slightly less than the 456,096 reported on June 30, last year, due to economy in the regular departments, the number of federal employees outside Civil Service requirements has increased from 109,336 then to approximately 170,000 now.

Thus the front has extended tremendously in the continuing warfare for selection on merit. It is not confined to any one department; the Thorp case is only one of hundreds to be watched. It may be said to the Administration's credit that it has endeavored to preserve the Civil Service in the permanent departments, waiving it principally in the temporary units, and that the Civil Service Commission has recommended placing the first, second and third class postmasterships—which were made political during the Harding Administration—in the classified Civil Service.

But if any of the emergency organizations are to become permanent they should most certainly be brought under a merit system of appointment. This would apply to the NRA, the employment service and others as Secretary Wallace has already applied it to the AAA, and it should have applied from the beginning to the Tennessee Valley Authority and to the Home Loan Bank system, including the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

Undoubtedly many of the emergency services have been kept fairly straight by the integrity of the individuals placed at their heads. This but emphasizes the fact that honest selection of public servants is not simply a matter of establishing by law any particular system, but requires alert, conscientious administration of the law and a strong public demand that selections, whether by the President and Senate, by the Civil Service Commission or by a quasi-governmental agency, shall be made on merit.

The battle to preserve the Government from the spoils system is one that never ends, for it is against a continual sapping motivated by indolence and selfishness. It must be won afresh every day. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty from political patronage.

Pesos for Pleasure

WHEN Mexico City added up its expenditures for a year in the name of pleasure, it was found that 9,000,000 pesos had been paid during 1933 for admissions to all forms of spectator amusements, an increase of 300,000 pesos over 1932. However gratifying this may be to promoters and to economists who use it as an indication of better times, analysis of the statistics is even more interesting. Motion pictures won 48 per cent of receipts and the legitimate stage drew 11 per cent. The turnstiles at sports events ticked off 24 per cent of the total. Thus "harmless" diversions won 83 per cent of the business, while bull fighting, cock fighting and *jai-alai*, a sport spoiled by betting, eked out but 17 per cent of the gate receipts.

In a land once a leading devotee to cruel sports, it is pleasant to observe their waning. The progressive efforts of the Rodriguez administration to improve the lot of the people by education and social direction are indeed bearing fruit.

A Labor Board—Just One

FIRST of the items in the message on longer-range social planning which President Roosevelt is said to be preparing for submission to Congress this week or next is a recommendation for establishment of a permanent Labor Board. The significant point about this, if one may take a slightly sardonic view of the situation, is that the President will propose only one such board.

At present there are a multiplicity of labor and mediation authorities in Washington, if not in the country at large, and the uncertainty which arises regarding just where to look for settlement of a given dispute is not a pacifying factor in the industrial picture.

The present National Labor Board, with Senator Robert F. Wagner as chairman, was set up by executive order after experience under the NIRA showed it necessary. It was not exactly an NRA unit but closely related to it in personnel. Before its organization there had been, and there still is, a United States Conciliation Service in the Department of Labor. For the railways there exists also the United States Board of Mediation or "railway labor board" to which no appeal has been taken during more than two years of railroad wage contention.

Besides this, the current of events has caused Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, and even President Roosevelt to take over and all but supersede their National Labor Board in a few major crises which threatened to precipitate widespread industrial trouble. Their settlement of the automobile labor dispute upset a whole structure of precedents which Senator Wagner's board had been assiduously building up on the company union question, and furthermore established a separate adjudicating board for that industry.

Hence to succeed in formulating a national labor tribunal that would bring all the various threads of labor adjustment into a unified pattern would simplify matters considerably and would correct a good deal of uncertainty and lost motion.

The Administration's plan evidently will accord with the recommendation of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, at the hearings in March on the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill that the National Labor Board be attached to the Department of Labor. Its membership would be independently appointed by the President, but it would have the facilities of the department at hand, and the conciliation service would then readily fit in to handle disputes that lent themselves to negotiation rather than an arbitral decision. Many questions may need to be ironed out as to the powers and policies of such a tribunal, but if the United States is to have a permanent National Labor Board, the Department of Labor rather than the NRA would seem to be the logical place for it.

The Appreciated Dollar

IN RECENT months the United States has heard much talk about the depreciated dollar, and many individuals have inveighed against permitting debtors to pay with a 60-cent dollar. The fact is that in most monetary transactions the dollar is more valuable than it was in the 1920's.

The value or purchasing power of the dollar varies inversely to changes in the general price level. Now the general price level is obviously an omnibus concept. It includes the prices of goods, labor, gold, foreign currencies, and so on.

Between 1929 and January, 1933, most of these prices fell rapidly. Indeed, this rapid appreciation of the dollar was a source of great embarrassment and distress and an important factor in causing the depression. Between January, 1933, and January, 1934, prices rose. With a few exceptions, however, they did not rise as much as they had fallen in the preceding four years.

If we compare the 1934 dollar with the 1929 dollar (instead of comparing it with the hopelessly appreciated dollar of January, 1933), what do we find? The gold value of the dollar is less by four-tenths. The "external" value of the dollar, however, has not changed greatly. The dollar will buy fewer French francs, Swiss francs, and Dutch guilders; it will buy about the same quantity of English pounds and Canadian dollars; it will buy more Japanese yen, Argentine pesos, and Shanghai taels.

The gold value of the dollar is of direct importance to very few Americans. The "external" value is of greater importance. But the "internal" value of the dollar—what it is worth in the United States—has much the greatest importance to most Americans.

The "internal" value of the 1934 dollar is greater than that of the 1929 dollar. It will buy more food, clothing, house room, wheat, cotton, corn and labor. Indeed, it will buy more of most things.

Creditors used to insert the "gold clause" into contracts in order to prevent their being paid with depreciated dollars. The abrogation of the "gold clause" has injured, of course, any creditor who wished to buy gold with repaid money. But if he wants to buy something else, he will probably find that he is being repaid in appreciated dollars.

In the last year the frightful appreciation of the dollar has been checked and a slight depreciation has occurred. But the dollar is still more valuable than it was in 1929. There need be no cause for crying havoc unless and until the value of the dollar declines very much more than it has in the last year.

Technocracy in Britain

LORD TRENT, the chairman of the largest firm of retail chemists in Great Britain, has announced that, having reconstructed their factories and installed up-to-date machinery, they propose to reduce working time to five days a week, without reducing pay. For the retail assistants in their chain of shops throughout the country they will provide extra holidays on full salary.

The experiment represents an attempt to make increased use of the machine as an ally of the worker instead of as an enemy. It is a method applicable to a time of depression, or at least one when markets are not rapidly expanding. Unlike the method commonly associated with the name of Henry Ford, which by improvement of machinery makes high wages possible, but depends upon a constantly expanding market, the experiment of Lord Trent's firm turns the labor-saving into shorter hours instead of reduced numbers of workers. Thus the saving effected by the machine may be applied to paying full wages for the shorter working week rather than cut prices for the products. If all goes according to plan, the economy effected by the machine will be used directly for the advantage of the industrial worker.

The possible snag lies in the fact that less enlightened firms may refuse to adopt the same methods. They may use mechanical advantages, not to improve the position of their employees but to undersell competitors. So the less enlightened may force the hand of the more enlightened, with the result that we may be back where we were before in the old chaos, with consuming power lagging behind productive power. The remedy lies either in good will leading to agreement, or in some measure of compulsion. Lord Trent suggests that payment for holidays should be made compulsory in the case of all shop assistants in the retail trade; and legislation on these lines would not be contrary to tradition in Great Britain, where so many acts have been passed restricting hours of labor, regulating hours of opening for shops, and modifying conditions in factories. It is possible—and a bill now before Parliament dealing with the cotton trade is an example—to pass a law under which a minority of industrialists will be compelled to conform to an agreement arrived at by a majority of their representatives.

Meanwhile it is at least a great step forward that leaders in industry should be recognizing that the profits arising from the machine should not be ruthlessly abstracted from the industry—a procedure which, if generally adopted, leads to ruin—but that the economy should go to the benefit both of the productive workers and those engaged in distribution. Using improved methods for the betterment of the workers concerned seems to be the object on which industrialists today should be persuaded to concentrate. It is one of the means by which consuming power can be maintained and the paradox of want in the midst of plenty avoided.

Marxism With Tears

Book of the Day

MR. G. D. H. COLE has obviously enjoyed writing WHAT MARX REALLY MEANT (London: Gollancz. 5s. net; New York: Knopf. $2) and some of his enjoyment will be shared by its readers. The conception is ingenious. Professing himself a good Marxist, Mr. Cole has been distressed to observe the small headway made by Marxism in Anglo-Saxon countries and the strong prejudice it excites. He has therefore set to work to turn out a nice, reasonable brand of Marxism, full of the Anglo-Saxon spirit of compromise and common sense, and fit for consumption in England and America—a Marxism With Tears. It is only a pity that he should have called his book "What Marx Really Meant"; for anyone who knows anything about Marx knows perfectly well that Marx did not mean anything of the kind.

Marx and Religion

This is an occasion on which comparisons must be permitted; for Mr. Cole implicitly challenges comparison between his pronouncements and those of his professed master. "The criticism of religion," wrote Marx, "is the foundation of all criticism"; and everyone knows his saying that "religion is opium for the people." Marxists have always regarded the war on religion as one of the fundamental tenets of Marxism. Mr. Cole silently throws all this overboard. There is nothing about religion in his book except a couple of paragraphs explaining that economic factors have often influenced the forms of religious belief.

The Class Struggle

Then, Marx thought that progress could be realized only by "concentrated and conscious class hatred," and declared in the "Communist Manifesto" that political power was "merely the organized power of one class oppressing another." But by the time Mr. Cole has done with the class struggle, there is almost as little left of it as of the war on religion. He is far too broad-minded to believe, with Marx, that "the history of all society is the history of the class struggle." He knows that classes, at any rate in England and America, are not wholly separate and mutually hostile organisms; and far from hoping to find salvation in class hatred, he wisely recommends the Socialists to win over voters from the "black-coated proletariat," the middle classes and the farmers, for a "constructive Socialist policy."

Here, as elsewhere, Mr. Cole is in fact not explaining, but revising, Marxism, and revising it pretty thoroughly. The only dull parts of his book are two chapters toward the end where he tries to justify his title by advancing an untenable and long since exploded interpretation of Marx's Theory of Value. E. H. CARR.

Nanyo, the Japanese Mandated Territory

By ALBERT W. C. T. HERRE

Curator, Zoological Museum, Stanford University; former Director of Fisheries in the Philippines; former associate of Dr. David Starr Jordan in study of fishes of the Pacific; explorer in the tropics.

WHEN I began to talk about a voyage to the Carolines, that little-known archipelago in the tropical Pacific, remote from the routes of commerce and standardized tours, some of my friends began to look askance. When Yap, the Pelews, Ponape, and Truk began to loom up in my conversation many people began to volunteer bits of gossip, all of them, strange to say, closely related to that apotheosis of all gossips, Miss Information.

However, I was determined to collect the fishes of that region, as far as possible, for they would be very important in working out the problems of geographical distribution in the tropical Pacific and in establishing the relationships of the Hawaiian fish fauna.

One man encouraged me and retailed no gossip, but on the contrary made light of it. He, a United States naval officer, was the only person I met who had actually been to Yap.

At Yokohama my wife and I waited five days for a steamer to take us to "Nanyo," the mysterious "South Seas" of Japan, the territory given the empire of the Mikado by the League of Nations.

The voyage southward was a continuous delight. Past the needle-like headlands of the Bonins, picturesque beyond words, and on to the Mariannes over as placid and beautiful a sea as one could hope to see.

Uracas, northernmost of the Mariannes, a bare volcano sticking up out of the sea, welcomed us with a splendid eruption. Imagine one of the spouting set pieces of a fireworks display magnified to a thousand feet in height, and you have some idea of the marvelous red-gold shower that greeted us about half past 3 o'clock one morning.

Saipan and Tinian are two small islands less than 10 miles apart near the southern end of the Mariannes. They are of mixed coral and volcanic formation, with a thin soil well adapted to growing sugar cane. Nearly 25,000 Japanese are now living on the larger island, Saipan, and 15,000 on Tinian. By far the greater number are plantation hands. The remainder are employed in the sugar central on each island, and in the usual small town activities; of course there are a few score officials and business men.

The sugar business has been very profitable and another central is to be built this year. Every steamer brings more laborers and apparently the authorities plan to put practically the entire area of both islands into sugar cane.

Lack of a harbor is a serious drawback to the development of these two isles. The Government accordingly has selected a spot several miles north of the little town of Saipan, where the reef is very much wider and has a tiny isle on its outer margin. In the lee of this isle a small harbor is being dredged, to accommodate three or four ships of from 3000 to 5000 tons register.

It is worth the trip to Saipan and Tinian to drink in the shimmering colors of Tinian and to pore over the strange memorials of a forgotten race that are close to the landing place, monolithic columns that were ancient when the Spanish came in the fifteenth century.

* * *

Then there is Yap. Dear, dirty, delightful Yap. Cheers for the people of Yap, especially the women of Yap.

So far as I am aware, the women of Yap are the only people who have successfully defied the Japanese bureaucracy and still carry on according to their own ideas. Numerous Japanese have talked very bitterly to me about the matter.

As your ship enters the harbor at Yap you find it winding about for several miles up a tortuous channel only a few hundred feet wide. Yap is really a group of islands, seated upon a coral reef that does not dry off at low tide but remains covered with water. That means that when there is a storm or a heavy swell the waves come right over the reef and begin to toss about any ships unfortunate enough to be in the harbor. At any prospect of a storm east of a north-south line a ship in the harbor at Yap must get out as soon as possible. Two or three ships of 5000 tons each would practically fill the harbor.

The Pelew Islands are scattered for about 125 miles along a coral reef in a general northeasterly, southwesterly direction. Angaur off to the southwest is separated by rather deep water from the others. It is a low flat coral island rising 15 or 20 feet above ordinary tide, and surrounded by deep water without anchorage. Yet one of the main points in a book on the "war between Japan and the United States in 1925" is the great naval base at Angaur. Such is the stuff of which war scares and bugaboos are made. A naval base where it is impossible to anchor and where ships must be ready to depart any moment!

The rest of the Pelew group lies on a wide coral reef that does not dry off and for the most part is a dangerous place for shipping of any size. Commercial vessels, as at Yap, must approach from the southeast by a very crooked, narrow channel that in one place is not more than 150 feet wide. At the least indication of a storm ships must get out at once, or be destroyed on the reef. When the great waves begin to roll over the reef no ship can remain, as the anchors cannot hold.

* * *

On the western side of Bab-el-Thuap, the largest of the Pelew group, is a harbor that will hold more than fifty vessels of good size. This harbor has been reserved for the use of the Japanese navy, and commercial vessels may not enter it nor the arm extending on southward to Gorror, where the capital is located. Unfortunately this harbor can only be used in calm weather, the small islands lying on its outer margin being no protection against the advance of the great waves that come in from the west or southwest when the slightest storm arises. It is of no practicable use therefore as a naval base, and there is no feasible method of making it safe for shipping.

As is well known, the region about Yap and the Pelews is where typhoons are born, and anyone who gazes upon the signs of devastation at both places has a most wholesome respect for the storms there.

Japan is as full of officious meddlesome saviors-of-the-country as is the United States, but there are no restrictions upon taking photographs or visiting any parts of the islands mentioned. I went wherever I wished, alone or in company with a couple of natives, on land or water. I hired launches, canoes, and rowboats, and was free to go where I desired. I talked freely with the natives, many of whom were much opposed to Japanese domination, and also with Japanese, and got both sides of the picture.

* * *

The Japanese are trying to make Japanese out of the islanders. They fail utterly with Yap, but elsewhere they have a measure of success. But the old ways are being broken down, the chiefs shorn of their power, fishing rights, lands, and mangrove rights taken from the people, and hordes of Japanese are surely taking their place. It is the same old game that our ancestors played with the North American Indians. The experts of the agricultural experiment station and fishery station are doing fine work, but it will be for the benefit of the Japanese, and not for the natives.

It cannot be too strongly stated that Japan is adhering literally to the terms of the League of Nations mandate. It is for other things, things not nominated in the bond, that she is to be severely criticized.

In the United States unscrupulous jingoists and scandal-mongering profiteers manufacture lies and peddle innuendoes about the fortifications, naval bases, and air bases in the Carolines.

To offset that we have rabid Japanese telling to innocent, ignorant islanders what in substance amounts to this: You had better be good and become patriotic Japanese. In 1894 we defeated China; in 1904 we defeated Russia; in the great war we defeated Germany; in the next war we shall defeat the United States and conquer the world.

Of course the Japanese have no intention of giving up the mandated islands, any more than the French expect to give up Syria or the English to surrender Mesopotamia or Kenya. Mandate is merely a euphemistic term for annexation or the old game of grab.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

What Is Representation?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Patrick Henry aptly said, "Taxation without representation is tyranny." His temper may have been aroused in expressing himself thus, and perhaps he was too severe, but the ordinary layman may reasonably consider whether he is in fact being represented in Washington by Congress, particularly with respect to taxation. It is axiomatic that any indebtedness, either private or public, must be retired eventually from income, consequently appropriations made now (with an unbalanced budget) necessarily increase the Treasury's indebtedness to be paid off from future income. Knowing this, Congress passed the veterans' compensation bill. Is it not fair to ask, Where is the citizen represented in this action of Congress?

In defense of these large appropriations, it was stated, "We spent billions to fight the war; why not spend billions to fight the depression?" A moment's reflection will change the aspect of that argument. During the war and ten years thereafter we experienced the greatest prosperity in the history of this country. Rates of corporation income taxes began in 1918 with 80 per cent in excess of certain exemptions, and gradually diminished to 12½ per cent in 1929. In this same period the Treasury was retiring its indebtedness and regularly balancing its budget.

Compare this situation with the present. Under the proposed Revenue Act of 1934, rates of corporation income taxes will be 13¾ per cent, the federal debt in excess of $30,000,000,000. It is reasonable to assume that we are to face higher taxation for many years to come, especially when we consider that the interest on the debt will be approximately $1,000,000,000 annually before the principal can be amortized.

The line of demarcation between representation and acts for political gain is comparatively simple. So, after all, Patrick Henry may not have been so severe in his charge, "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

Newton Highlands, Mass. C. R. HICKOX.

Animal Experimentation Protested

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

National Humane Week was widely observed by special services in churches, special programs in schools and by radio broadcasts. The Government of the United States displayed on its mail trucks, in all cities, the official poster of the American Humane Society.

On the heels of this great movement in behalf of our dumb friends comes a news dispatch from California stating that a doctor there deliberately asphyxiated a dog, and then made a futile attempt to bring it back to life. That this entire experiment proved a fiasco goes without saying.

Further experiments also proved failures, and, evidently, brought forth a storm of protest from dog lovers throughout the land, for another news dispatch quoted this doctor as saying. "Dogs have too many friends; hogs will be used in future experiments."

I hereby register my most emphatic protest against helpless animals being used in vivisection and other experiments, in the name of so-called science. There is no excuse for this great arch cruelty of the age.

St. Paul, Minn. ERASMUS GILL BONAVENTURE.

"Art on Main Street"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A little more than a year ago The Christian Science Monitor printed a letter from me telling of the start a group of artists had made in arousing the art spirit in our community. Many people have asked if there was any follow-up to this unusual attempt, and I would like to say emphatically that there was a good follow-up.

A free art class for young people was organized and continued for a full season. Many middle-class home owners bought originals for the first time in their lives, about sixty small art objects being sold. A permanent art collection was started in the Community House by a gift of pictures purchased from the artists by local organizations.

Then, in September, an artists' committee was formed under the NRA, and did its full part in putting over the biggest demonstration the community had ever seen, with a parade several miles long, a mass meeting in the playground and dancing in the streets at night. By identifying the artists' group with the civic movement, the artists secured recognition from their village authorities. The Community House was assigned to them as a meeting place for the Progress Club, and since then the club has kept an exhibition of paintings and sculpture on view steadily.

The Progress Club organized musicales, talks on science and civics, collections of hobbies, and an open form for political discussion. In that way, people who would not bother to walk across the street to look at paintings were brought into contact with art by something else that they were interested in, and the artist was recognized as a factor in community life.

Then came the Federal Works of Art Project, and Dobbs Ferry was among the first villages to accept the Government's offer of pictures suitable for public buildings. It might not have been interested but for the initiative of the artists.

The latest development is this: other communities in Westchester which have art groups are now being drawn into an organization which will send traveling exhibits from one community to another instead of the local artists showing only in their own town, their group shows will circulate through Westchester County. If this plan proves successful, it may be carried out in other parts of the country, so that we may see traveling art exhibits of contemporary work, low in price and of right dimensions, for the home. Whether we put it over or not, we are having lots of fun trying.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. CHARLTON L. EDHOLM.